

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 917—VOL. XXIII.]

London, Saturday, March 19, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.

IRONWORKS IN AYRSHIRE FOR SALE—At the GREATLY REDUCED UPSET PRICE of £20,000.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 23rd March instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of, in whole or in part, by private bargain), the IRONWORKS at MUIRKIRK and LUGAR, in the county of AYR, connected with each other by public railway.

The IRONWORKS at MUIRKIRK comprehend the MINERAL FIELDS adjoining, held on lease by the proprietors. The COAL FIELD especially, is not only one of the best in point of quality, but one of the cheapest wrought in Scotland. There are THREE BLAST FURNACES, and MALLEABLE IRON MACHINERY, moved by water-power, all now in full operation, and producing 80 tons of merchant bars, or rails, weekly; a commodious MANSION HOUSE; and a large extent of WORKMEN'S HOUSES; with all subsidiary accommodation for carrying on the business of ironmaking. This field and works are well known to produce the best quality of pig and bar-iron, and at a lower rate than any other work in Scotland.

The IRONWORKS at LUGAR consist of FOUR BLAST FURNACES, and are also connected with very extensive and valuable MINERAL FIELDS, held on lease from Sir James Boswell. The Blackband ironstone is known to be of the very best quality, and is not expensive to work. There are suitable breaks in all the leases. The MANAGER'S HOUSE and WORKMEN'S HOUSES are all new and commodious.

Both works are situated on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, whereby they have a direct communication with the ports of Ayrshire, with England, and with Glasgow. The freights from the Ayrshire ports to Liverpool, Belfast, &c., are in general moderate. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Aitken and Moffatt, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. Walker and Melville, W. S., Edinburgh; or to Messrs. Bannatyne, and Kirkwood, writers, Glasgow.—Glasgow, March, 1853.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS, NEAR BOOTLE LANE.—TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. W. KIRK is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Brownbill, Murray, Bowers, and Co., the eminent contractors, to SELL, BY AUCTION, in consequence of the completion of their contract at the Liverpool Docks, on Monday, 28th March, 1853, on the premises of their works, in the field beyond the Clarence Dock, going towards Bootle, Liverpool, all the RESIDUE of their valuable PLANT, including about 150 tons of contractors' rails, nearly new, having only done this one job, consisting of flat-bottomed rails, 42 lbs., to 45 lbs., to the yard; ditto ditto, 32 lbs., to 34 lbs., to the yard; fish-bellied rails, with chairs for same, 28 lbs., to the yard; about 340 very superior earth wagons, strongly built, and finely bound with iron for end and side tips; capital wheelbarrows, crabs, chains, rail straightening machine, new and second-hand wrought-iron axles, picks, mattocks, anvils, vices, fire grates, excellent new 4-wheeled wagon; also a new 25-horse condensing beam engine and boiler, &c.—Particulars in future papers, and catalogues to be had at the auctioneer's offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester, on receipt of four stamps.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS, NEARLY NEW.
24-inch cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 24-inch PUMPING ENGINE,
BOILERS, &c., FOR SALE.

MMR. E. S. BOYNS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, precisely, at WHEAL ELIZABETH MINE, in the parish of Paul, the whole of the valuable MINING MATERIALS, consisting of a 24-inch cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft, an 8 tons boiler, balance-boil, capstan, and shears; 24-in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, with 8 tons boiler, stamp-axis, with 16 stamp-heads, lifters, tongues, and cans, all complete.

30 ft. 8 in. pumps.
10 ft. 7 in. pumps.
8-in. plunger-pole, 11 ft., with stuffing-box and glands.

8-in. H-piece, 2 ft. 9 in. long.
8-in. top doorpiece, 2 ft. 9 in. long.
8-in. windshore, 4 ft. 6 in. long.

7-in. working barrel, 12 ft. long.
6-in. working barrel, 10 ft. long.
9-in. pole-case, 9 ft. long.

7-in. sinking windshore, 10 ft. long.
6-in. sinking windshore, 10 ft. long.

20 ft. 2-inch sheaves and pulley-stands; shaft rollers; whim kibbles; 15 tons bar iron; ½ ton blistered and gad steel; 2 pair shear blocks; 1 screw stock; 2 smiths' bellows; 2 anvils and 2 vises; smiths' tools; hammers and tapers; scale beam; and scales and weights; gridstones; mine bell; dial and quadrant; a quantity of new and old timber; large and small tin cans; tailow; 3 bubbles; tin chest; tin keeves; carpenter's bench; cross-cut saw; slab and oven, &c. Also, the ACCOUNT HOUSE FURNITURE, consisting of desk, stools, tables, chairs, washstand, dresser, forms, &c.—Catalogues, 4d. each (and which will be forwarded post free on receipt of six postage stamps), giving the order of each day's sale, will be ready for delivery on and after the 21st day of March, inst., on application to the auctioneer, Penzance.

All persons having CLAIMS on this MINE, or on SOUTH SPEED, or GEORGIA CONSOLS, are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to Mr. Parry, the purser, at Hayle; or to Mr. Rossorius, solicitor, Penzance.—Dated March 11, 1853.

Suitable for Engine Building, Iron Forge, Blast Furnaces, Foundry, Rolling Mill, Waggon Building, Saw Mill, Deal and Timber Yard, Chain and Anchor Works, Patent Ropery, Artificial Manure, Patent Fuel, or other Chemical Works, Sail-cloth Factory, Agricultural Implement Manufactory, Brewery and Malting, or any other business requiring extensive space and building accommodation. Also, 14-horse Steam Engine, Boiler, Cranes, Deals, Coal Tubs, &c.

MMR. GEORGE HARDCastle, auctioneer, is ordered to SELL, BY AUCTION, without reserve, upon the premises, on Monday, April 4, 1853, punctually at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the

LEASEHOLD ENGINE MANUFACTORY AT CASTLE EDEN, in the county of DURHAM, lately in the occupation of Thos. Richardson, Esq., deceased. This desirable establishment, which occupies a commanding commercial position within the southern boundary of the Durham coal-field, and in the centre of an important agricultural district, abounding in magnesian limestone, is most advantageously situated at the point where the Stockton and Sunderland turnpike road crosses the Hartlepools Railway, 10 miles from the main line of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and six miles from the deep-water seaport of Old and West Hartlepool.

The property includes large foundries, numerous shops for engine building, smiths and joiners' work, &c., &c., and spacious yards, the whole held at the almost nominal rent of £15 per annum, for as long a term which may not expire till November 13, 1858.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, but not separately from the above-named property, a HIGH-PRESSURE LEVER ENGINE, 12-in. cylinder, 2 ft. 10-in. stroke, fly-wheel, driving shafts and sheaves, and hot and cold water pumps; ENGINE BOILER, 15 ft. by 9 ft., steam and water pipes; fire frames and bars; fan-blast; 10 new coal tubs; malleable iron shafting, with cones and sheaves; two powerful foundry cranes, capable of lifting 10 tons each; double iron crane, blocks, and tested chains; two 3-ton cranes; metal columns, shafting, and clutches, gravel screen, engine-beam; balance-weight, metal pump, metal boring, fire grates, pair of large carriages, with waggons, sundry valuable machinery patterns, malleable iron rails and chairs; railing cox wagon, boiler wagon, timber wagon, and derailed body; ash timber, oak spoke-wood, and wagon sheaths; stout doors and iron rails; a large quantity of tiles, roofing timbers, joists, flooring, and useful scantlings; broad step-ladders; oil pots, &c., &c.; office or library bookcase 12 ft. by 8, in five parts, with closets, &c.; patent shower-bath; and sundry other articles of importance.

Inspection of the premises will be granted on application to Thomas Richardson, Esq., Castle Eden.

Loncheon will be served at One o'clock; the sale will commence at Two to a minute, and be continued till all is absolutely sold.

PAYMENTS.—Under £20 in cash; above £20 in approved bills at four months' date, or 2½ per cent. discount will be allowed for cash in lieu of bills.

Sunderland Sale Offices, March 14, 1853.

LLANELLY, SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Tuesday, April 5th, at Twelve o'clock, the PATENT FUEL WORKS, LLANELLY, a port of much importance on the coast of Carmarthenshire, having direct railway communication with London. The buildings, which are principally of stone, were erected about ten years since, and comprise a FACTORY OF TWO FLOORS, 60 feet by 40 feet, with a wing on either side; on the ground floor, an engine-house, two lofty brick chimney shafts, a shed for loading or unloading, counting-house, a well, several ponds or reservoirs for water, and a spacious yard, having entrance by folding gates. The total area is about 88,000 superficial feet. The docks are adjacent, and tramways have been constructed from the works to the landing stages in the docks, affording the greatest facility for landing or shipping goods. The main line of the South Wales Railway is also immediately contiguous. The works are at present fitted with PLANT and MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE OF PATENT FUEL, having steam power equal to 30 horses, but the premises are well adapted for lead, silver, tin, or copper works, or equally so for a brewery or flour mill, either or both of which are much needed from the increasing population and importance of the place, large quantities of flour being annually imported to Llanelli. A portion of the ground could be advantageously occupied as building ground for estates, which are in great demand. The whole held for a term of 50 years, at a ground rent of £50 per annum. To be viewed till the sale.—Printed particulars, with plans, shortly to be had on the premises; at the principal firms at Swansea and Bristol; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, London.

VALUABLE COAL WORKS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, a valuable and extensive COLLIERY, situated within four miles of the city of Bristol, now in full work, consisting of TWO PITS, PUMPING ENGINE, PIT JOINTS, MACHINERY, &c., of the best description, in good working order.—To the same, apply to Mr. Isaac Britton, bailiff, Soundwell Coal Works, King Street, near Bristol.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to the London market, and in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, which judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr. CROFTS when called upon to recommend will do so. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:

Wheal Wrey Penilly Court Wheal Edward Clive

Tavy Consols East Russell East Tamar

East Bassett Wheal Norris North Damsel

Rix Hill Henock Balloons Consols

South Lovell Wheal Yeoland Merlin

West Wheal Edward Stoke Climsland Con. Herodfoot

Trefusis Wh. Carpenter, S. Syd. North British

West Ding Dong Wheal Golden Scottish Australian

Cwm Darren North Wheal Trelawny

Wheal Wrey Penilly Court Wheal Edward

Stock Exchange, through the medium of the Australian

Mr. CROFTS transacts every description of business through the Australian

Stock Exchange, but more particularly in COLONIAL GOLD, PORT PHILIP, and NOUVEAU MONDE; and NORTH BRITISH, and SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN LAND SHARES; also VAN DIEMEN'S LAND LAND COMPANY, and MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

Hours of business:—Half past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—the London Joint-Stock Bank, Princess-street, City.

Dated Friday, March 18, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:

Alfred Consols Bedford United Wheal Margaret

West Providence South Tamar St. John del Rey

Lewis North Bassett Cobre

Trumpet Consols Tamar Consols Carn Breac

Trechane Tin-croft Copiapo

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

East Russell Wheal Edward Treleigh

St. Day United Wheal Arthur North Downs

Wheal Norris Tavy Consols West Town

Rorrington Stray Park East Bassett

North Damsel Wheal Grenville East Tamar

Herodfoot Wheal Harriett Wheal Cupid

Gawton United Garreg = Cubert Halamanning

Mining Office, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES.—CAPITALISTS may PURCHASE SHARES in established DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES of the first character, and in MINES which will soon pay dividends, with the certainty, if properly selected, of receiving five times the income, and a considerably greater profit on the improved value of their property than can be derived from any other public security, where the liability is limited, and no risk incurred. The undersigned are always in a position to furnish the most accurate data for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect SALES or PURCHASES in MINES of known respectability upon the best possible terms.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and Co., mining agents, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839.

MINING SHARES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY has for SALE the following SHARES:—Mary Ann (£45); Fatwork and Wheal Virtue (£2 1s.); Henock (£20); West Wheal Bassett (£15); Tamar Consols (£4 10s.); Wheal Golden (£4); Alfred Consols (£20); Hastings (£3 5s.); Leeds Town (£1 2s. 6d.); Prince Albert (£1 17s. 6d.); Worthings (£10); Monarch (Australian) Gold (10s.); South Cork Copper (£1 5s.). And will PURCHASE in the following:—Linares, East Russell, and East Caradon. Mr. Spratley also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.—2, Winchester-buildings, London.

MINING SHARES.—Mr. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN HOME AND FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE, BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. Every information derivable from lengthened experience is offered.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, C.E., &c., has just RETURNED from his professional tour of inspection of iron, coal, and other mineral property and works, in Prussia, Belgium, &c., and may be CONSULTED daily, from Two to Four o'clock, at his office, 10, Salisbury-street, Adelphi, until the 3d of April.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.—SUPERINTENDENT

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS for this SITUATION will be RECEIVED till

MONDAY, the 4th of April, and the person selected will be required to enter on the duties of the office not later than Whit-Sunday first. A liberal salary will be allowed. The length of the navigation is 51 miles, whereof 33 is a ship canal. The traffic is large and increasing. No one need apply who has not had experience in the construction and superintendence of such works as there are on this canal, consisting of locks, reservoirs, bridges, wharves, roads, towing-paths, &c., or, at least, of such analogous engineering works as shall qualify him for taking charge of these, and of other out-door departments of the canal, in the most efficient manner.—Applications, addressed to the Governor and Council, and accompanied by such testimonials as applicants may deem necessary, to be delivered at the Canal Office, Port Dundas, or before the day above-mentioned.—Glasgow, March 10, 1853.

TO LEAD MANUFACTURERS.—WANTS A SITUATION, a YOUNG MAN, who is highly qualified to act as FOREMAN in any establish-

ment where they extract silver from lead, as he has had great experience in the practical working of all the furnaces connected with the improvement and refining of lead, as well as the desilvering pots. The advertiser would have no objection to go abroad for any respectable company.—Apply, "M. D.", care of Mr. Parish, 2, Church-street, Trinity-square, Southwark.

COAL MANAGER.—A YOUNG MAN of extensive experience

in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and has first-rate recommendations, is desirous of a SITUATION as UNDERVIEWER at home or abroad. Has much experience in coke burning.—Address, "C. D. N.", at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO BE SOLD, ONE SIXTY-FOURTH ORIGINAL SHARE in the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY, price £700. Should the company, from any circumstance, fail to pay £10 per cent. during the next twelve months, the present owner guarantees to make up all deficiency.—Address, "A. B.", care of James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-inn-square.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Persons desirous of EMBARKING in one of the BEST INVESTMENTS for capital in the western part of Cornwall—one situated near Redruth, and the other near Camborne, known to be the richest mineral districts in the county—can have every information by applying to Capt. T. Sparrow, 130, Lillington-street, Pimlico, London; or to W. W. Brewer, Post-office, Bodmin.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, about 200 tons of good heavy WROUGHT-IRON SCRAPS, lying convenient for removal. For particulars and to see, apply to J. L. Bent, Esq., 5, Crompton Quay, Dublin.

TO COLLIER OWNERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, 260 yards 21-in. diameter PUMPS, with bucket trees, slack-pieces, windbores, and working-barrels, complete. They are in excellent order; having been in use a very short time, are quite as good as new. They lie ready for delivery at a railway station in the north of England. The pumps can be shipped at Seaham Harbour. For price and other particulars, apply to Haggie Brothers, patent rope manufacturers, Gateshead on Tyne.

TO MILLERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—STEAM-ENGINES.—FOR SALE, ONE SECOND-HAND 30-horse power double cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, and a NEW ONE of 20-horse power, not quite finished, the consumption of best coals only 3 lbs. per horse power per hour; also a PAIR of 12-horse HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, and others of smaller power.—Apply, by letter only, to "A. B. C.", care of W. Joyce and Co., engineers and iron ship builders, Greenwich, Kent.

TO BE SOLD, A NEW and substantially made ELEPHANT BOILER, 16 feet long, 4 feet diameter, with tubes (made of Low Moor iron) 20 in. diameter, full ¾ best plate; with grate-bars and fire-door, complete. Price £95.—Apply to P. Pearsons, Messrs. Robinson and Co.'s sawing-mills, Belvidere-road, where the above may be seen.

MACHINERY.—TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.—

TWO large TRAVELLING JENNIES, made by Messrs. Bramah, with saddle, stay rods, &c., for travelling frame. These travellers are capable of raising about 30 tons, and have been very little used.—Parties requiring such machinery, may see the drawings and obtain particulars of Mr. S. T. Freeman, 17, Parliament-street. The machinery may be inspected at a warehouse in the neighbourhood.

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MOUNT CARBON CHARTERED COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
FAYETTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U.S.

The company being incorporated by Charter from the State Legislature, no liability will be attached to the shareholders beyond the amount of shares.

Capital £150,000, in 150,000 parts of £1 each; to be paid in full on allotment, without further call or liability.

DIRECTOR.—**S.**

J. C. H. COLQUHOUN, Esq., 32, York-street, Portman-place
GERARD RALSTON, Esq., 21, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury
GEORGE GRIFFIN, Esq., Beale's Wharf, Southwark
JOSEPH LAURIE, Esq., Portman square
GEORGE J. BURSLEM, Esq., Harwood Lodge, Newbury, Berks
W. T. FOSSIE, Esq., late Ambassador to America, 42, Rue Richer, Paris
JOHN Y. CLARKE, Esq., 39, Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. KING AND ATTWATER; F. TRUEFITT, Esq., 21, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
BROKERS.—MESSRS. EYKYN BROTHERS, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill; JOHN G. BONE, Esq., 5, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.

BANKERS IN LONDON.—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.
BANKERS IN PARIS.—MESSRS. LIVINGTON, WOLLS, AND CO., 8, Place de la Bourse.

SECRETARY pro tem.—Mr. W. A. Hooper.

OFFICES.—30, BUCKLESBURY.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is the working of a large tract of coal land in Virginia (10,000 acres), near the Kanawha River, a navigable tributary of the Ohio, and convenient to all the great western markets.

A charter has been obtained from the Virginia State Legislature for working this company, and the lands purchased in "fee simple," so that no liability will be attached to shareholders beyond the amount of subscribed shares.

This estate lies upon the slope of an elevated ridge, on the right or east side of Armstrong's Creek, a navigable tributary of the Great Kanawha River, and upon the route of the Virginia Central Railroad, which affords an outlet to the Atlantic cities.

Its distance from the Kanawha River is one mile and a quarter, and its frontage upon the creek is about nine miles. The creek bottoms are level, and offer no obstruction to a railway, which can be built at a small expense.

The tract contains inexhaustible deposits of coking coal, common bituminous, and of Cannel coal, in 15 seams of from 3 to 8 feet thickness, the entire average being more than 70 feet of workable coal. These are entirely above water level. They lie nearly horizontally, dipping about 30 feet per mile towards the creek, enough to afford a natural drainage—consequently will require no machinery for pumping. The coal measures, or seams, of this region are not subject to "faults," and the several seams upon this tract, cropping out upon the slopes, may be traced along the whole front.

The seams of splint coal are from 6 to 8 feet thick. This coal is the best known in the western markets for the use of steamers, for foundries, and for furnaces. It is of high heating power, of great purity and freedom from earthy matter, of little tendency to cinder, is extremely hard and compact, and is, for this reason, and its freedom from sulphur, beyond danger of spontaneous combustion, to which many other coals are liable.

The Cannel coal is of the best quality, equal in every respect to the finest British Cannel. It is found in a seam 3*1/2* feet thick, which has been opened, and computed to contain many thousands of tons.

The only Cannel coal of good quality known in the United States is found in the Valley of the Kanawha, and at different points this same seam is actively mined by companies that have met with great success, although under disadvantages of position as compared with this tract.

Besides those large quantities of coal that are known to exist, iron ore abounds, and the increasing demand and high price of iron at the present time would alone justify the working of a company with a certain and profitable return. The tract is well timbered, and a great portion finely suited for agricultural purposes. The State is one of the healthiest in the Union, and most conveniently situated to the great western markets.

In all instances where coal mining has been carried on to any extent, the lands have very much enhanced in value, both for agricultural and mining purposes. The Company holding the Mount Carbon Estate in "fee simple" is in position to dispose of portions of the property, as it increases in value, to other parties or companies.

The quantity of workable coal above water level on this property is estimated by Prof. Anstel (who has recently returned from a special mission to the district) at 55,000 tons per acre, and on the 10,000 acres the enormous quantity of 550,000,000 tons. A very large and extended system of working may safely be ventured on in a case where the mineral property is so clearly developed and readily obtained, and where the quantity of mineral in sight is so exceedingly large.

These coals will find ready markets at Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, and other large cities and towns on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; also at depots already established, or to be established, by the company, to supply steam-boats, of which nearly 400 pass weekly on the Ohio, and nearly as many more on the Mississippi. The cost of carrying these coals to New Orleans, which is now the great entrepot for an immense number of vessels in the trade for supplying coals to the Australian packet stations, and also the Pacific steam companies, but trifling, and the increase of steam navigation on the Pacific warrants an immense consumption, and likewise a high price for years to come. (See Professor Anstel's report, markets, &c.)

The estimated cost of working these mines, and carrying the coal to market, has been carefully calculated by Professor Anstel. The calculation is based on a high rate of wages and advanced prices of some articles, with the following result:—

Dead work and loss in mine	per ton of 28 bushels	4 Cents.
Getting and hauling coal to day		50 "
Conveying to river and putting on board		12 "
Oil lights, and sundry small charges		4=70 Cents.

To this must be added for all coal conveyed to a distance, the proportion of cost of boat and tolls on the Kanawha (say, 40 cents per ton), and a charge for commission, depots, wharfage, or storing, which may be taken at 10 cents. The total charge to be added for wages and further expenses of transport may be taken at 4 cents per ton for every 100 miles conveyed. This would amount to 12 cents per ton at Cincinnati, 10 cents at Louisville, and 50 cents at New Orleans. Thus the net cost of the coal as put on board by river or sea, or 3*1/2* per ton, the average market selling price being more than 100 per cent. advance. The different markets for the Mount Carbon Coal are fully detailed in Prof. Anstel's report, markets, &c.)

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"It may be well to say a few words as to the probable per cent to be derived from any given amount of capital in working this property, yet it is difficult to do so without appearing to be extravagant. Assuming, however, a capital of £200,000 available for plant, necessary outlay, and working capital, there can be no reason why a business of at least 200,000 tons per annum should not be established. At the average prices of good coal in ordinary seasons (say 9*1/2* per cent) at Cincinnati, any quantity sold there would yield a net profit of 2*1/2* per cent. The sale at intermediate points would, of course, be made at prices having reference to distance, but the profits would increase with the distance in something like a direct ratio. If, therefore, we assume the sales to be as follows, the profits may readily be calculated in the general way, and the result will thus appear:—

All Cincinnati and for depots not lower down	Tons.	s. d.	£	s. d.
Than that city	80,000	profit 2	7	per ton 10,333 6 8
At various towns and for river navigation below Cincinnati	80,000	"	5	0 "
At New Orleans	40,000	"	10	4 "

Tons of coal 200,000 giving a profit of £31,000 0 0

Being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the capital. The above only affords a glimpse of the prospects of success fairly in view."

There is a large tract of nearly horizontal coal-bearing deposits of unusual regularity, great thickness, and excellent quality, near a navigable stream.

From this tract is a straight course of 2000 miles of river navigation, and numerous large towns on the river banks, from which proceed very important and extensive railroads, tending to open a communication with other towns, some of them of the largest magnitude.

Not only does the tract generally contain coal, but the particular property before us has the great advantage of being conveniently situated for working several valuable beds above the water-line, and the coal is proved both at the water's edge and at various heights on the hill-sides.

There is a large natural market very insufficiently provided for, but constantly increasing in extent, the present supply being variable, and usually commanding high prices. More than this ought not to be needed to secure the employment of capital in this direction, and it would be difficult to set a limit to the amount that could be invested with advantage.

The Mount Carbon Estate is so situated as to require only one and a quarter mile of railroad to connect with the Great Central railroad or the river, and the cost in getting coals to market, owing to the convenient location, will be much less than many other mines. The company being incorporated by Charter of the Virginia State Legislature, the English Joint-Stock Act does not apply, and as the scrip will be payable to bearer, no deed is required to be signed.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the directors of the Mount Carbon Chartered Coal and Iron Company, Bucklebury.

Gentlemen.—I request that you will allot me shares of £1 each, in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and pay the deposit of £1 per share, when required.

Name in full

Residence

Business or profession

REPORT ON THE MOUNT CARBON ESTATE, NEAR THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER, WESTERN VIRGINIA, U.S.

By PROFESSOR D. T. ANSTEL, F.R.S., &c., &c.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Great Kanawha River is one of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, having its chief sources in the Alleghany Mountains, in the north-western extremity of North Carolina, at an elevation of 1,725 feet above the sea. From this point, and under the name of New River, the stream proceeds with a nearly north course for 125 miles to Kanawha Falls, descending in all 1,121 feet by a succession of rapids for the whole distance. During this part of its course it is fed by several tributaries, of which the Greenbrier and Gauley are the most important. Shortly after its junction with the latter river, it forms a fine cascade, tumbling over a ledge of rock to a depth of 22 feet, and descending into a large open pool near Loup Creek. From hence, where it first takes the name of Kanawha, it continues to descend for a further distance of 40 miles without interruption, and finally enters the Ohio at Point Pleasant. The total descent of this latter portion is 6*1/2* miles, showing an average of less than a foot per mile, and offering no impediment whatever to navigation either by flat-boats or steam-ships, except such as may be easily and permanently removed.

The Kanawha Valley, properly so called, runs through rich alluvial bottoms, between hills rising very steeply on each side. The distance between the hills averages about a mile, and the width of the stream about 300 yards, not altering greatly for the first 50 miles below the falls. Near the falls the hills rise not less than 750 feet above the valley, but they gradually diminish in height going down the stream, till at a distance of about 25 miles the height is reduced to 500 feet, and at Charleston (15 miles further) it is only 250 feet. There is nothing whatever in the form of the valley to prevent a railway from being constructed with perfect safety and at small expense, without heavy works, from the falls to the mouth of the river; and in many respects it appears that the left or south bank would be the most convenient, and it has accordingly been recommended by the state engineer as the best line for the Virginian Cen-

tral Railroad. The bottoms are cultivated and produce abundant and valuable crops of grain and grass, and they are estimated to be worth from \$50 to \$100 dollars per acre, for agricultural purposes only. The hills enclosing the valleys, and the hollows throughout the district, are clothed with trees. The poplar (tulip-tree), oaks (white, black, and other varieties), ash, beech, black walnut, chestnut, white walnut, maple, hickory, birch, and in the hollows, and valleys the sycamore, form the prevalent timber, and of these the oaks and tulip-trees may be regarded as the most abundant and valuable. Pines are not so abundant, though both heart and pitch pines are found.

The population of the Kanawha Valley is considerable, but has not lately increased very rapidly. The town of Charleston, at the mouth of Elk River, is large but straggling, and from 8,000 to 10,000 people inhabit the town and the right bank of the stream to the extremity of the Salines.

II.—GEOLOGY OF THE KANAWHA COAL-FIELD.—The rocks on each side the Kanawha and its tributaries, where not actually covered with alluvial soil, consist exclusively of coal-measures, which lie nearly horizontal, but have a general dip towards the north-west of about twenty feet in a mile, besides small local dips throwing them slightly away from the valleys on each side of the rivers or creeks, and therefore towards the interior of the hills, thus making each of the blocks before described a kind of coal basin, of which the slopes are exceedingly gentle, all of them being towards the centre of the block.

From the eastern flanks of the Alleghanies, where the carboniferous beds first overlie sandstone, which is generally compact and moderately hard, but contains some much softer and very hard bands. With these sandstones are a few bands of rotten sandy shale, with occasional false stratification, some more perfect and harder shales, some bands of black fire-clay, one of white pipe-clay, and numerous seams of coal. Masses or beds of pyroxene iron, often yellow and hydrous, cover the surface in some places to a thickness of several feet, and seem also to be occasionally bedded with other strata. Ironstone nodules are bedded occasionally near the coal. Calcareous argillaceous bands, well adapted for hydraulic lime, exist at various points, and grey pyritous bands are also found. There is for the most part no surface-covering whatever to all these deposits, beyond a thin coating of vegetable soil, derived from the decomposition of underlying rocks and an abundant growth of forest vegetation. In the river bottoms, however, there are rich alluvial lands, which are certainly of some depth, though probably not very great. Throughout the district there are no marks whatever of other disturbances than would result from the elevation of deposits already partly split asunder by crevices, produced by contraction during consolidation from a state of mud or soft sand. I nowhere saw in any part of the coal-field the smallest indication of faulted ground, or a single slip or trouble that could interfere with coal working.

The whole district seems divisible into groups or subdivisions, each of which bears coal, though all are not equally valuable or productive. The lowest in geological position occupies the highest place geographically, and the strata forming it crop out near the flanks of the Alleghanies above the Falls. It includes several seams of good sound coal, amongst and below which limestone occurs, purer and more distinctly bedded than is met with higher up in the series. It terminates upwards near the embouchure of Gauley River, and amongst its higher members are rocks containing common salt reposing on others capable of holding back water. It is in piercing by Artesian borings to this part of the series that the supplies of brine are obtained which have been already referred to, and which are worked further down in the valley near Charleston. The thickness of this lower division I have no means of accurately ascertaining, but it is much more than 1,000 feet.

The next series, commencing near the Falls and terminating a little below Charleston, includes upwards of 800 feet of deposits, more nearly horizontal than those below, and containing not only a great thickness of workable coal, but many seams of excellent quality, capable of being very easily and cheaply worked. Bands of hydraulic limestone, some ochreous bands, and others from which iron could probably be obtained with advantage, an exceedingly compact clayey or silty bed, known locally as the Flint vein, and a well-marked and readily decomposing pyritous band, are all found in this part of the measures, and may be regarded as characteristic of it.

The third or uppermost division, commencing below Charleston, continues in a nearly horizontal position to the mouth of the Kanawha, and thence extends across that river into the State of Ohio. It is known to contain several seams of coal, a thin bed of inferior quality being worked about two miles from Point Pleasant, and other thicker and more valuable seams at Coalport near Pomery's.

The workable seams of coal proved in the middle part of the series, and cut across by the Kanawha and its tributaries, are nearly twenty in number. Most of them are of the ordinary bituminous kind, with a moderate proportion of white ash, free from sulphur, and well adapted either for steam or household purposes. The thickest bed is a splint coal of considerable hardness and excellent quality, easily worked, making a very small percentage of slack, and in all respects available for the general market. There are also bands of cannel coal, now rather extensively worked at three points, one of them on Coal River, one on Elk River, and the third on the Kanawha, nearly opposite Armstrong's Creek. Some thousand tons of this coal have been taken to market, and there cannot be a doubt that it is of great value for the manufacture of glass.

It will be observed that, in speaking of the coal, no notice has been taken of the depth at which particular beds may be looked for in different parts of the district. The fact that a number of workable seams is everywhere directly available above the water-level renders it, however, unnecessary to sink shafts at all. It must be a very long time before the cost of winning coal from day levels will be so far raised as to justify any other style of working.

III.—ACCOUNT OF THE MOUNT CARBON ESTATE.—The Mount Carbon Estate.—This estate consists of about 10,000 acres, entirely of coal lands, situated on the right or east side of Armstrong's Creek, extending back into the thickly timbered lands between the head of Armstrong's and Loup Creek. The frontage to the water is about 2*1/2* miles, and the land ranges from 1*1/2* to 2 miles back towards the watershed, having a total length southwards of 9 miles. The ravine through which Armstrong's Creek runs enters the river Kanawha about 2*1/2* miles below Loup Creek, where the navigation commences, and 5 miles above Paint Creek. It would be necessary, and not very difficult or expensive, to construct a tram road to convey the coal worked in this property to the Kanawha. About 5 miles of road will be sufficient for this purpose, should it be thought advisable to work the coal from near the water's edge; but it might be cut on the hill side at a much nearer point.

The Virginian Central railroad will cross Armstrong's Creek about a mile from the boundary of the property, and as the railroad will here run parallel to the river and close to it, the distance of the property to the stream is about the same. There are no troublesome shoals at the mouth of the creek.

The coal seams to be worked in this property include all those fourteen occurring and partly proved in Paint Creek, and which are estimated to have a total thickness of 75 feet.

In addition to them there are, however, at least two others below those in sight on Paint Creek, cropping out, here, owing to the natural though small rise of the bed towards the south-east. These could be worked at once, and to considerable advantage. The lower one is first laid bare where it crops near the bed of one of the small branches of the creek, about five miles up. It is between six and seven feet thick, with some thin partings of black schist. The immediate roof is grit, tolerably compact, above which are black, slatey beds and grits containing ironstone bands somewhat resembling those of Wales; the nodules being of large size and tolerably rich, but they are not continuous, at least near the place where the beds are exposed. After about twelve feet of shale and grits, another bed of coal, also more than six feet thick, is laid bare a little higher, in the valley. This coal consists of two divisions, each more than three feet thick, and without distinct partings; both coals are bituminous, but they differ somewhat in general appearance and condition, although probably at some distance underground they unite and form a single compact band. The quality appears to be excellent. These two seams offer great facility for immediate extraction.

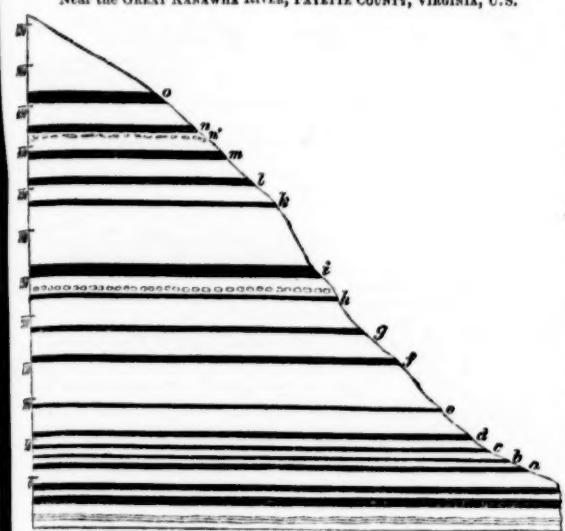
The dip of the coal-bearing strata in this creek is very small, the beds, in fact, being almost horizontal, so that in going up the creek, which rises rapidly, beds successively higher in position are laid bare at the water's edge. The mining operations necessarily be of the simplest kind, and the coal might be run out to the hill side and down an incline to the river at a very small expense.

to be arranged as follows, the profits may readily be calculated in a general way, and the result will thus appear:—
At Cincinnati and for depots not lower than that city 50,000 profit 2s. 7d. per ton, . . . £10,333 6 8
At various towns and for river navigation below Cincinnati 80,000 — 5s. — . . . 20,000 0 0
At New Orleans 40,000 — 10s. 4d. — . . . 20,666 13 4
Tons.. 200,000 £51,000 0 0

being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the whole capital of 200,000.

I do not think it necessary to add many concluding remarks to this Report; although it extends to some length, it contains little more than an outline of the whole subject, and can only afford a glimpse of the prospects of success fairly in view. I have shown, however, I believe distinctly, that in the district under consideration there are several circumstances combined, all very favourable for the advantageous employment of capital. There is, *First*, a large tract of nearly horizontal coal-bearing deposits of unusual regularity, great thickness, and excellent quality, intersected by a navigable stream and several small tributaries. *Secondly*—From this tract is a straight course of two thousand miles of river navigation, uninterrupted for nearly nine months of the year, and numerous large towns on the river banks, from which proceed very important and extensive railways, tending to open a communication with other towns, some of them of the largest magnitude. *Thirdly*—Not only does the tract generally contain coal, but the particular property before us has the great advantage of being conveniently situated for working several valuable beds above the water-line, and the coal is proved both at the water's edge and at various heights on the hill-side. *Fourthly*—There is a large coal market, very insufficiently provided for, but constantly increasing in extent, its present supply being variable, and usually commanding high prices. More than this ought not to be needed to secure the employment of capital, and it would be difficult to set a limit to the amount that could be invested with advantage.

SECTION SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL WORKABLE COAL SEAMS PROVED IN THE MOUNT CARBON ESTATE, NEAR THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER, FAYETTE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U.S.



EXPLANATION.

- A. Two 6 to 7 feet seams, workable on Armstrong's Creek, and probably a little below the water level on Paint Creek.
- B. A group of three beds, workable together or from same drift, showing a total thickness of about 7 ft. of coal.
- C. A fair seam, about 20 ft. above the former.
- D. A poor seam.
- E. A good 6 ft. seam.
- F. Coal which appears to be partly Cannel and partly bituminous.
- G. A Cannel of fine quality, opened on Cabin Creek, with a bituminous seam, underlying a band of argillaceous and highly pyritic rock.
- H. The thick coal proved in various places, and varying in thickness from 7 to 10 ft., or more; crops at Paint Creek with 9' 6" of workable coal of fine quality.
- I. Two thin seams, comparatively unimportant and little proved.
- J. The Flint vein.
- K. A 7 ft. seam, partly Cannel, identical with that worked at Stockton.
- L. A seam, generally Cannel, overlying the flint vein.
- M. A seam only partially proved.

THE FEATHER RIVER LAND AND GOLD MINING COMPANY, NEVADA DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.

Established in France as a Societe en Commandite, by which the responsibility of shareholders is expressly limited to the amount of their subscriptions.

For the purchase of a valuable Freehold Auriferous Landed Estate, 21,600 acres in extent. Capital £300,000, in 150,000 shares of £2 each, to be increased to £500,000 so soon as dividends to the amount of 20 per cent. have been paid on the present capital, which is anticipated from the first 12 months' actual operations.

25,000 of the above shares will be issued at once, of which 25,000 have been subscribed for in New York; and the remainder are reserved to be issued when the property has been inspected and reported upon by a surveyor, and approved of by the Board of Supervision, or sooner should a general meeting of the shareholders so determine—no payment, beyond a deposit of 5 per cent. upon the first moiety of the purchase money, to be made to the vendors until the property be thus approved,

BOARD OF SUPERVISION—IN PARIS.

M. DROUILLARD, Banker and Director of the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, M. MONTERNAULT, Director of the Paris and Orleans Railway Company.

IN LONDON.

JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq., JOHN STEWART, Esq., CHARLES TRUEMAN, Esq., Capt. LEICESTER VERNON, R.E.

BURGANT IN PARIS—M. Ennemond Bagary.

BURGANT AND CO., Cornhill; Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, Old Broad-street.

BANKERS IN LONDON—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co.; the London and Westminster Bank.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Venning, Naylor, and Robins, Tokenhouse-yard.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Bray.

OFFICES, IN LONDON, 64, OLD BROAD-STREET.

IN PARIS, 79, RUE BICHIEU.

This Company has been enabled to secure, in the celebrated Nevada district, California, the right to purchase the large property of Thomas O. Larkin, Esq., reported, as often mentioned, to contain 21,600 acres in extent, and to possess extensive gold-bearing quartz veins and auriferous deposits and gold-washings, and to be well adapted for agricultural purposes.

The property is described as being situate on the west bank of the Feather River, which is a tributary of the Great Sacramento River, and to be at a distance of about 30 miles by water communication from San Francisco. The Sacramento is at all times navigable for steamers; and it is stated that, during a greater portion of the year, vessels can navigate the Feather River up to the property. The estate is freehold, and the vendors guaranteed an indisputable title, free from encumbrances.

The mineral importance and value of the property will be best judged by the following extract from the report of the surveyor, Nicholas Gray, Esq., who, in September, surveyed it as an officer under orders from the United States Government:—

I class the whole estate, containing 21,656 70-100 acres, as mineral land. Gold is found from the bottom of the smallest gulley to the summit of the highest mountain, and the land, in the soil as in the quartz rock. Some indications of iron are to be observed at the south-west corner of the Table Mountain. Quicksilver has been discovered in the same vicinity, and I have been informed by men of veracity, that a few diamonds have also been dug from the slope of the same mountain. The whole estate on Feather River is about 24 miles, taking its meanders, and I believe the gold-bearing quartz rock is to be found all along the bank of that stream, and extending back generally 2 or 3 miles. By reference to the map you have all the principal points laid down of quartz rock, rich diggings, &c.

Further important details will be found in the document and map of the property, and other particulars of an interesting nature respecting this extensive territory may be inspected at the office of the company.

Mr. Gray states in his report that specimens of the quartz veins were taken by him from the estate. These Mr. Larkin forwarded to London for analysis, and the result of that analysis, as given in the appendix, shows that, with careful management a large return for the capital invested may be reasonably expected from the company's mining operations.

The working capital of £100,000, leaving the remainder for purchase-money, will be £50,000, and when dividends to the amount of 20 per cent. have been paid to the shareholders, as before mentioned. The entire price, to be thus paid in the lands, independently of their fitness and eligibility for cultivation; and the sum paid will be the greatest fairness by the vendors, who do not seek

any outlay and expense of £100,000 tons per annum, at 3,000 per cent. per annum sold thereon at 20 per cent. per annum, would increase the same by 100 per cent.

On the Pacific Coast Papers I find a ship-canal connected with

Cincinnati, and the same states that the canal would be completed in a few years realises sufficient to restore to the share-holders the entire purchase-money.

The company may find it desirable that a town shall be erected near the junction of the Feather River with the north fork of that river; and as great facilities and advantages will be offered to residents, the particular lands to be set apart for this city, probably in a few years realises sufficient to restore to the share-

holders the entire purchase-money.

The Board of Supervision believe that they indulge in no exaggeration, when expressing their conviction that the estate, fairly put to work in its full capabilities, will for many years annually yield as dividends—what may reasonably be expected from all successful gold companies—at least 20 per cent. on the entire capital, besides bonuses. The investment in the shares must, therefore, be equal to that offered by any other company, either in Australia or California.

The Board of Supervision will have the power of carrying out the contract with the vendors, and of settling the statutes of the company, under which all its affairs will be regulated. The deposit will be £3 per share, thus paying up the shares in full at the time of allotment; and all deposits applicable to the purchase-money received from shares sold, will be held in like manner as the shares would have been if not sold—viz., until the surveyor's report has been received, quiet possession given, a good title exhibited, and a proper conveyance executed.

Application for shares to be addressed to the Secretary and to the Brokers of the company, and on application can receive attention unless references be given to bankers or stockbrokers.

APPENDIX.

Extract of a letter from Nicholas Gray, Esq., U.S. Surveyor, to the Hon. T. O. Larkin, dated Hamilton, June 11, 1852.

"With this you will receive a small box of specimens of gold-bearing quartz. The specimens here sent are not selected specimens, because I wished to inform you correctly, or within the truth, so as to beat future examination. I saw much richer specimens. This was dug out of a hole about 1½ miles from Phoenix Mill, known as the Bloomingdale ledge or lead.

It is stated by Mr. Larkin's agent in this country that the box was sent unopened from San Francisco to London, and assayed by Johnson and Matthey, and that in the specimens no gold was visible to the naked eye. The report of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey is as follows:—

ASSAY office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, August 25, 1852.

The box of gold quartz had half of each piece taken off, and the whole crushed together very fine, giving grains of gold, which would not pass through the sieve, equal to 8 oz. 10 dwt. of fine gold to the ton of 20 cwt. The fine powder produced, by assay gold equal to 11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine gold to the ton of 20 cwt.

JOHNSON AND MATHEY.

8 10
11 10=20 0 at the present price of fine gold—viz., 84s. 7½ d. per oz., gives a value of about £34 to the ton of 20 cwt.

It is intended that the machinery to be erected by the Feather River Company shall be capable of crushing and reducing the same quantity at least of gold ore per annum as is mined and crushed by the celebrated St. John del Rey Company of Brazil—viz., about 60,000 tons per annum. The average produce of gold per ton, obtained by that company, as per their published reports, gives a value of £1 11s. per ton of ore only as contrasted with the above extraordinary produce of £34 per ton. An average produce per ton of ore of 1-10th only of this sum, say £3 per ton, must yield profits much larger than the 20 per cent. dividends anticipated by the Directors.

THE CHALANCES SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the Extraction of Native Silver, Silver Lead, Copper, Nickel, and Cobalt. Departments D'Iserre of Hautes Alpes, France. Concessions in perpetuity. Established (and now at work) under the French law of "Commandite," whereby the liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares. No Deed required to be signed. The Shares to be payable to bearer. Application will be made in due course to the French Government for the conversion of the present Company into a "Societe Anonyme." In 6,000 Shares, of 10s. each, of which 2,800 only remain to be subscribed for, the rest having been already appropriated. £1 to be paid on allotment, and £1 on the 1st of June next.

CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KEANE, Stetchworth-park, Cambridgeshire. M. LE VICOMTE LOUIS ETIENNE FRANCOIS HERIBERT DE THURY, Membre de l'Academie des Sciences, Inspecteur General Honoraire des Mines. Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, 71, Rue St. Dominique, Paris.

M. SIMON GASPARD JANGOT, Proprietaire, Reutier, Chateau de Cheisy-les-Mines. Departement du Rhone.

CAPTAIN GEORGE KEANE, Montpellier-road, Brighton.

J. PARTHURIDGE THARP, Esq., Regent-street, London.

H. HARRINGTON THOMAS, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, 11, Old Steyne, Brighton.

HENRY VANSITTART, Esq., H.E.C.S., Forest Hill, Sydenham.

GERANTS.—M. Pierre Alexis Leleuvre, Allemont, Grenoble; M. Henry C. Newton, London.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Ch. Noel, H. Place, and Co., 9, Faubourg Poissonniere, Paris; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London.

NOTAIRES.—M. Guyon, 25, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, Paris.

SOLICITORS.—M. H. Peronne, Avenue, 35, Rue du Bourg, Villeneuve, Paris; Messrs. Howard and Dolman, 141, Fenchurch-street, London.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Taunton and Bush, 26, Austinfriars, London.

OFFICES IN LONDON.—3, LOTHBURY.

The Mines of Chalances D'Allemont are situated in the Department d'Isere, about twenty-five miles from Grenoble, on the high road from that city to Italy, via Briancon. They contain in great abundance native silver, nickel, and cobalt ores. Their mineralogical and geological character is of the highest order, and their celebrity is historical; and it is uncontestedly proved, by a most minute and searching investigation, that nothing but a judicious appliance of practical science, engineering skill, and adequate capital is wanting to ensure, within a very brief period, the most lucrative results.

The capital has been carefully estimated at an amount which will provide for every contingency, and as it will not be expended in testing the problematical riches of a new mine, but in adequately developing the acknowledged resources of a property whose productiveness has been placed beyond all doubt, the Directors confidently express their conviction that they will be enabled to declare a dividend within a very limited period.

Originally discovered in 1765, by some peasants, these Mines were subsequently purchased by the French Government, under the direction of Mr. Binelli, a Piedmontese engineer, who in the first year of his operations extracted, without art or method, 60,000 marcs of silver, of the value of 330,000 francs (13,400£.). They were afterwards granted by letters patent of Louis XVI., to his brother Le Comte de Provence (Louis XVIII.), for whom they were successfully worked till the Revolution under the management of Mr. Schreiber, a Saxon engineer, by whom silver of the value of nearly 120,000£. was extracted. The average yield of the ore smelted was nearly 80t. per ton. On the occurrence of the Revolution, the Republican Government refused the requisite funds for working the Mines, and they were consequently abandoned. Ultimately the concessions passed into the hands of parties who not only wanted mining skill and capital, but disagreed amongst themselves, and became involved in litigation.

In one of the levels a block of pure native silver, weighing 35,000 francs (1440t.), was found, which was preserved as a curiosity in the cabinet of the Comte de Provence, until the Revolution of 1792, when it shared the fate of the rest of the royal treasures.

Hitherto the Mines have been worked for silver only, and the operations have been exclusively confined to the surface veins (nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea), which have never been proved in depth. Cobalt, however, exists in large quantities, combined with antimony and arsenic. Some of the refuse, or slakes, scattered about the works as wastes, were recently sent to Germany for the Cobalt, and realised 3,000t. Nickel, also, is abundant, and the Mine is an extensive deposit of copper, discovered in January last, in the immediate vicinity of Allemont, has likewise been secured. Assays made on the spot by Captain J. R. Pitt, of Perran St. George Mines, who inspected the Mines in May last, shew from 15 to 25 per cent. of Nickel and Cobalt, whilst as much as 30 to 40 per cent. of Nickel was realised by him from specimens of Cupper-Nickel. Some specimens have yielded upwards of 50 per cent. of Nickel and 20 per cent. of silver. The latter metal evidently pervades all the products of the Mine, for out of thirteen specimens brought over by Captain Webb—a practical Cornish engineer, who also inspected the Mines in May last—and assayed for silver by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of London, that metal was discovered in every one, in proportions varying up to 261 ounces per ton. Ten of the specimens taken indiscriminately in January last, by Mr. White, from the old workings at the Mines, and assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of London, in February, 1853, show silver in proportions varying from 3 oz. 11 dwt. 20 gr. to 2123 oz. 6 dwt. 7 gr. to the ton, with considerable quantities of Nickel and Cobalt.

The Mine of Grand Clos, of which this Company likewise holds the concession in perpetuity, is situated about twenty miles from Allemont, in the department des Hautes Alpes, and contains lead, in prolific abundance, with a large per centage of silver. An assay by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey (2nd February, 1853), gives 15 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs. of lead, and 11 oz. 1 dwt. of fine silver to the ton, while as much as 32 ounces of silver to the ton have been found in other specimens. A neighbouring lead mine, whose entire capital is less than 4,000£., has, during the past year, realized a net profit of 2,000£.

Mr. White, Mining Inspector, who is now organising the works at the Mines, was sent out by the Directors in December last. His elaborate report, together with those of Mr. Guemard, Ingénieur en Chef du Département d'Isere, Captain Pitt and Captain Webb, and the assays and specimens of the ores, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

The buildings, machinery, and plant, at both Mines are in good order, those at Grand Clos having been recently erected; labour is abundant, wages low, water-power inexhaustible, roads good, and fuel immediately available. No drainage is required, nor any engines for raising water.

The Company is in complete possession of the Mines, plant, and material. One-fourth of the purchase money has been already paid, the remaining three-fourths are to be paid in shares, which are not to be issued for a considerable period.

The entire direction of the Mines will be entrusted to experienced English engineers and miners.

Applications for Prospects and Shares to be made to the Brokers of the Company, Messrs. Taunton and Bush, No. 26, Austinfriars; to the Solicitors, Messrs. Howard and Dolman, 141, Fenchurch-street; or to the Conseil de Surveillance, at the offices, No. 3, Lothbury.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE OF THE CHALANCES SILVER MINING COMPANY.

I request you will allot me Shares of 10s. each in the above Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number, that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of Five Pounds per Share on the same when required.

Name in full.....

Residence.....

Reference.....

Date

THE CHALANCES SILVER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this Company can be RECEIVED after TUESDAY next, the 22d inst.—3, Lothbury, March 18, 1853.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—The Provisional Directors beg to inform the public, that their WORKS, both in LONDON and in DEVONSHIRE, are NOW COMPLETE, and in FULL OPERATION. They are, therefore, prepared to crush, melt, and refine, on commission, any ores containing gold, silver, or lead, or to purchase such ores. The London works are particularly adapted for crushing ores, the charge for which is regulated by the degree of fineness to which it is reduced. Here likewise are melted and refined coarse metal containing gold or silver, gold or silver sweep, old lead or lead ashes, and other metallic refuse. Samples to be sent, or communication made, to the resident managers, at Millers, Suffrage Wharf, Poplar; or at the Tamzin Smelting Works, Beeston-street, near Tiverton, Devon; or to the secretary of the company, at No. 8, Old Jewry, London.

E. D. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and so-lights an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 38, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

An organised system of granting leases of mines on the estate is also in contemplation, which will yield large returns to this company; and the Board of Supervision desire to call the attention of other individuals and companies contemplating the purchase of farming lands, alluvial diggings, or quartz mining locations, to their vast

tract of territory. The Board will be prepared to make sales and grant leases of portions of the Feather River estate.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

ROUND HILL MINING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday,

W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. STAINSBY having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. JONES, the purser, read the following report from Capt. Rawson, the managing agent:-

March 15.-The lode in the deep adit level, driving north, is about 3 ft. 6 in. wide, producing about 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; this lode underlays towards the old engine-shaft about 3 ft. per fathom, and by sinking the engine-shaft it will intersect the lode about 40 fms. below the deep adit level. There is sufficient ground laid open in this lode to advantageously employ six or eight men in stoking the back of this level, which will be attended to at once. In the same level, driving east, the lode is unproductive; but we shall continue this level for the purpose of intersecting another lode known to exist ahead. The newly-discovered lode is about 8 fms. north-east of the old engine-shaft, bearing north-east and south-west, and trending towards the shaft about 4 ft. per fm. The engine-shaft will intersect this lode about 120 fathoms below the surface; this lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar of the finest description, spar, decomposed manganese, and excellent lumps of lead ore, worth at least 1 ton of the latter per fathom. In order to carry out the necessary operations in this mine to advantage, it will be advisable at once to erect a rotary engine of the same description as that at the Lower Bat Holes, for the purpose of pumping, winding, and crushing, as any practical miner would at once come to the conclusion that, with the prospects of the lodes already laid open, it will be a sufficient guarantee to erect an engine at once on the old engine-shaft for the purpose of promptly and quickly developing this valuable mineral property below the adit level. There is not the least doubt on my mind but that sufficient lead ore may be raised above the adit level to pay the expense of the engine and leave a profit. In conclusion, I beg to say that, as the summer is advancing, it is high time to commence the proposed work, so as to have the engine to wind and crush the stuff, lay out dressing floors, and save the expense of bucking and carting the stuff to the floors—the expense of which would not exceed 2000*l.*, such as building engine-house, erecting engine, putting shaft and pitwork in order, laying out dressing-floors, &c.; and after the necessary machinery is erected, no doubt but Round Hill will make a profitable and lasting mine. This is also Capt. Taylor's opinion.

The following statement of accounts for one year, to 31st of December, 1852, was submitted:-

Lead opes sold	£ 94 7 11
Calls	625 0 0 = £179 7 11
Balance last account	21 3 4
Labour cost and materials, 12 months	233 16 6
Stamp, stationery, postages, &c.	11 18 10 = 286 18 8

Balance £432 9 3

Some discussion then arose on the general prospects of the mine, which appeared of the most encouraging character.

The CHAIRMAN considered the time had now arrived when they ought formally to appoint a purser, settle the amount of remuneration to the London manager, and other affairs connected with the proceedings of the company; and, after some consultation, the sum of 100*l.* per annum was resolved for the manager, and Mr. JONES was appointed purser, at a salary of 3*l.* 3*s.* per month.

Mr. JONES then explained the necessity which existed for the early erection of an engine for pumping, winding, and crushing, with the erection of engine-house, sheds, floors, &c., and thus at once place the mine in a profitable state. There were three veins opened, which 56 men might be advantageously employed on, while they had only 18, and labour was unfortunately very scarce—they had room for 36 men on trial. He estimated the engine, buildings, and necessary unproductive works to get the mine in working order, at about 2000*l.*

It was then resolved that the manager and agents be authorised to obtain a suitable engine, and commence the erection of the necessary buildings. A call of 8*s.* per share was made, payable in two instalments of 4*s.* each, on the 25th April and 25th of June next. Messrs. Bosanquet and Co. were appointed bankers to the company, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated. [The resolutions will be found in our advertising columns.]

BAT HOLES MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, J. HORTON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. P. STAINSBY read the notice convening the meeting, and the following statement of accounts were submitted:-

Balance last account	£ 251 9 4
Balance of the year's labour cost and materials to 31 Dec., 1852	5436 5 2
Interest and discount	50 14 7
Stamp, stationery, postages, and sundries	67 7 7 = £2805 16 8
Sale of lead ores (twelve months)	£2910 3 10
Calls received	1875 0 0 = 4785 3 10

Balance against adventurers £1020 12 10

A supplementary account to the end of Feb. last was also exhibited, showing that when all calls were paid up, and all debts liquidated, the balance to the debit of the mine would be about 500*l.*

The accounts to the end of the year were then passed unanimously; and it was resolved that a meeting should be held every three months.

In answer to an observation by Mr. LOWNDES, that the costs in each month much exceeded the sales of ore, it was explained that the Bat Holes Mine itself was not a losing concern; but they were working the newer portion of the sett, called Lower Bat Holes, the unproductive labour on which had reduced the returns of the other by about 2000*l.*

The CHAIRMAN read the following report from Capt. Barratt, the managing agent:

March 15.-Our operations on tutwork at the Bat Holes are confined chiefly to driving two levels south—viz., one at the 60 and the other at the 48; these levels for some time past have been unproductive for lead ore, in consequence of having to pass through a channel of hard ground, and the lode being impoverished by a hard bed of spar. This we calculate will be the case until this spar is pierced through, which will be accomplished by driving the 48 (south) about 12 fms., after which we shall get into productive ground that will pay for stopping (as seen in the level above), we have also three pairs of men stopping north of the shaft above the 48, getting sufficient quantity of lead ore to pay for stopping, and the lode producing blonde (jack) of good quality, for which we have found a market. We have a quantity of ground still open in this part of the mine that will pay well for lead ore and jack, and no effort will be wanting to produce as much of both at the least possible cost. At lower Bat Holes, since we commenced (in June last), we have sunk the engine-shaft 37 fathoms into the surface; we have also built engine-house, boiler-house, erected rotary steam-engine (24 inch cylinder, of good construction), with pumping and winding apparatus attached, and are now making preparation for crusher to be worked by the same engine. We have also cut plat, and put out a cross-cut to the lode in the 23, below adit, and driven south in its course about 25 fms., out of which we have some fine specimens of lead ore, but the lode has been, and is now, disordered by silty ground. We have about 24 fms. more to drive previous to reaching the old workings made by the former company; whether or not the water will be let off from the old workings before we reach it if we cannot say, but a strong feed of water is coming from the present head, and the water from the deep adit level not so much as it was, which indicates a speedy drainage. We are also sinking the engine-shaft below the 23 (below adit) by nine men, for the purpose of intersecting the lode at a deeper level, and also unwater the old workings, so as to have free access to the same by next June, after which we calculate the Bat Holes (United) will take its stand amongst the dividend-paying mines of this country.

In reply to a question from Mr. WATSON, Mr. STAINSBY explained that the ores were sold at the Flintshire ticketing, less 20*s.* per ton for carriage. A call of 5*s.* per share was then made, payable forthwith.

The meeting was then made special, for the consideration of the simplification of the rules, and, after some discussion, those of the Callington Mines Company were adopted. The special meeting then proceeded to consider the propriety of dividing the sett, and forming a new company for working the Lower Bat Holes independently; and Mr. STAINSBY proceeded to explain the details of the scheme. It was proposed to dispose of the lower portion of the sett east of a north and south line through the property, very plainly developed, but which would have to be surveyed and mapped out for the sum of 400*l.* to a new company, to consist of 5000 shares, on which a call of 12*s.* per share would be made. The old company would thus receive 200*l.* in addition to the repayment of the 2000*l.* expended on the new workings, leaving a working capital of 1000*l.* to the new company—the shares to be divided proportionately among the shareholders in the old company, at their option; the new adventure would be called the "Hope Valley Company."

Mr. LOWNDES enquired why this was necessary, as if they sold and bought of themselves, he could not see how they would be in a different position?

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. DUNSFORD severally explained that the sett was far too large for one company, being large enough to form half a dozen of the average Cornish mines; but, although the shares would most probably be allotted to the old shareholders, who would find their way into the market, and infuse new blood and capital; thus while the Bat Holes would be efficiently and profitably worked, the Hope Valley would be properly opened out and explored, to do which they were bound by their deed, or the entire sett was liable to forfeiture; while for the present company to do justice to the property as one mine, a very large capital must be raised by the shareholders.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the proposal, for which see our advertising columns; and thanks having been passed to the chairman, and a vote of confidence in the local officers recorded, the meeting separated.

CLIVE MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of proprietors was held, yesterday, at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street.

PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, having read the notice convening the meeting, Mr. FIELD said that at the last meeting, on the 2d March, 1852, he had undertaken to obtain the necessary machinery, see to its erection, the construction of the necessary buildings, and estimate the current costs of the mine until in full working order. He had expected this would have been effected by about August last; but from the serious illness of the engineer, the excessively wet season, and other adverse circumstances, the completion had but just been effected. Everything, he was happy to say, was now in order; and it had brought about one advantage—a better market for their lead.

The CHAIRMAN then read a statement of the accounts, showing the 12 months' mine, from 31st of December last to have been 190*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; machinery, 51*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; 15*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; from which deduct 19*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* sundry receipts, left a balance due to the mine to end of year, 212*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*. The Jan. cost was 172*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; and a sum to be provided for, exclusive of Feb. cost, 229*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* of which sum Mr. FIELD advanced at least 200*l.* The Chairman then read the following report, from Capt. Faull, the managing agent:-

March 14.-The deep level has been extended from the cross-cut 97 fathoms west, through a lode varying from 2 to 6 ft. wide, in which we have driven through 20 fms. of very ground, with $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm.; the back can be worked at 1*f.* or 1*f.* 5*s.* per fm.; the end at present is unproductive, driving by four men, at 4*f.* 10*s.* per fm. Below the level, and sunk 2 fms. in new ground; in consequence of much water, we could not sink any deeper; we paid for sinking 2 fms., 3*f.* per fm.; the lode is $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, worth 1*l.* 1*s.* ton of ore per fm. The new adit shaft, sinking in the deep level, is

down 16 fms. below the surface; the lode is large and unproductive, sinking by six men and three labourers, 2 fms., at 8*f.* per fm. The 8 fms. at Summer shaft, is driven on the course of the lode 60 fms. east, and opened ground will pay for working at a moderate tribute. The shaft is sunk 14 fms. below the 8; the east and west end is set to drive by six men, at 2*f.* 10*s.* per fm., including filling and landing; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; 17 fms. to the east of the shaft we have sunk a winze 5 fms. below the 8; the lode is very large, and producing good stones of lead, which evidently shows we are near the course of ore in the shaft. Here I anticipate opening a profitable piece of ground. Respecting the new discovery, the account of which has been seen in my former reports, being 400 yards to the west of the patch, is travelling over the ground, I am led to think it is the same channel of orey ground, and equally as valuable; true, the patch has been opened from the surface to a small extent, while the new discovery has been opened up it more wonderfully and extensively. The patch has been inspected by the most experienced mining agents of the day, who gazed on it in wonder and surprise, and pronounced it to be a most important discovery. They may also inspect the new discovery, and see there strings, branches, and lodes bearing in every direction, each has been worked on very extensively, and will produce lead which will pay well for crushing. In judging from the old workings, we may be assured that a large quantity of lead has been taken from there, and I am fully persuaded there are still larger to be taken away. The crusher will soon develop the respective opinion and reports of all us who call ourselves miners; and if at any time our proceedings here should prove a failure, it will be to the disappointment of all who inspected the Clive Mine.

I am pleased to say our train-road, incline, and crusher are working exceedingly well, and at the same time for want of hands we are progressing very slowly with our dressing. We have only five hands on the floors, when we ought to have at least from 20 to 30 (that is), to make large returns. After knowing the decision of the meeting, it would be advisable to allow two or three days to go into Cardiganshire, where I am well-known, and bring down a few hands, who are well acquainted with dressing lead, when I shall soon be able to promise you a parcel for sale, but under present circumstances I am not prepared to say any limited time. Such boys as are working in Cornwall for 4*s.* per day, are here asking 10*s.*, and some 1*s.*—most abominable. This morning we weighed 163 lbs. of the patchwork as it came through the rolls, out of which we cleaned 20 lbs. of lead, I believe far better than any one expected. We can crush with a full stream of water 6 tons per hour; if we can only crush six hours a day, with plenty of hands on the floors, we can make good and profitable returns. Hands employed at present (and wanting more), sixteen miners, twelve labourers, two masons, two carpenters, one smith and striker, one pair of sawyers, timber men, one dresser, and five on the floors. Respecting taking the lead to Newport, horses to do our work, cottages for miners, &c., of course is for your consideration.

In answer to an enquiry by Mr. TURNER as to the estimated quantity of lead ore at surface, the CHAIRMAN replied, in which he was borne out by Mr. FIELD, that from what he could learn from impartial persons, whom he believed well qualified to judge, there were from 150 to 200 tons, and were capable of immediately producing large quantities of dressed ore as soon as they were in a position to return it.

Mr. FIELD recommended that the suggestion of Capt. Faull be complied with, and that he be requested immediately to proceed into Cardiganshire to obtain the necessary hands for the dressing department, which the chairman would take care should be attended to. With plenty of lead ore at surface, and complete machinery, a few women, who understood their work, at 10*s.* or 12*s.* per week, would be no object.

A call of 10*s.* per share was then made, which, on 5000 shares, would pay up all liabilities, pay February cost, and leave probably about 200*l.* in hand, when there was no doubt of the profitable results of the mine on commencing dressing the ore at surface. The sum of 100*l.* per annum was then voted for London management, and a managing committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. FIELD, CLAY, TURNER, Hallett, and STAINSBY.

After some remarks from the CHAIRMAN, on the exceedingly great inconvenience of allowing the transfer of shares to stand over unregistered for an indefinite period, it was resolved, that unless transfers be brought in for registration within 14 days they would be returned.

If having been arranged that meetings should be held every three months, a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Mr. FIELD and the chairman respectively, who several times replied, and the meeting separated.

For the last Friday in June.

EAST HERLAND MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers in this undertaking, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Wednesday, the 16th instant,

H. T. RYDE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, observed that in the allotment of the shares great difficulties could not be obviated, owing to the number of applications. He trusted that each gentleman would be satisfied with the number appropriated to him; although he regretted that one shareholder, who had applied for 1000 shares, should be disappointed to a great extent, and receive but 130. This would show the meeting the desire that was manifested by the public to take a part in the adventure. The old proprietors had fully tested the merits of the property, and on offering to the new shareholders 2500 shares they presented the adventure with a charge of only 50*l.* Since the 11th June last the original shareholders had paid for disbursements and costs of working 400*l.*; and 180*l.* was now due to Captain Stephens for services rendered.

Mr. J. BEALL read a report from Captain Stephens, of a very satisfactory nature, in which the description and value of the adventure were fully and minutely dwelt upon, and suggestions offered as to the proper course of working to be pursued.

Captain H. STEPHENS (who was present) expressed his conviction of the mineral worth of the property. He had always held the locality in high esteem; and he was gratified at finding several kindly lodes, presenting both ways very good prospects. They had the advantage of an adit upwards of 30 fms. in depth, the deepest in the neighbourhood. Altogether he considered the adventure one of a very desirable character, presenting an opportunity for legitimate enterprise. No machinery would at present be wanted; the expenses of working would be light, and he assured the shareholders present that he was speaking his honest sentiments in expressing his conviction that the result would be highly favourable and remunerative to them.

Mr. GREENWOOD, as a practical man, quite agreed with the recommendations, as to working, of Capt. H. Stephens. That they had a valuable property was beyond all doubt or question; and under judicious and enterprising spirit, he was satisfied the adventure would prove highly favourable to all concerned in it.

Mr. JAMES TRUSCOTT was quite sure the shareholders would be satisfied with the terms on which the property was secured to them; but very little charge remained on the mine, nothing more than could easily be defrayed. This was the more gratifying, as being in its infancy, any material burden might bring with it serious consequences. The promoters of the undertaking would derive a recompence from future results, for he was altogether satisfied that the adventure would be profitable in an ordinary degree. He drew attention to a letter from a person on the mine, dated 12th instant, in which it was announced to him that they had cut a lode from 12 to 14 inches wide, yielding 2 tons of good ore per fathom. Such he was sure would be gratifying to the meeting, and being genuine intelligence, would give them a slight indication of what would follow.

Messrs. H. T. RYDE, R. GREENWOOD, James TRUSCOTT, George STONE, John SMITH, and Henry HOPPE were chosen as the committee of management, and the various officers having been elected, it was resolved that the salaries of the latter should be fixed by the committee, to take date from the 1st of March.

Expressions of confidence on all sides having been tendered to the committee, Mr. TRUSCOTT observed that he was quite sure the interest of the shareholders would receive attention. Punctuality, and due application to their various duties, was all that was required from the committee and the various officers to put their adventure on a good foundation, from which he had the fullest confidence a regular succession of dividends would ensue.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and suitably acknowledged, the meeting terminated.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, King William-street, on Friday, the 11th inst.

WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN commenced the proceedings by reading the notice convening the present, and the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. W. M. KEARNS, on the part of an absent shareholder (Mr. MacLean), asked if, in the notice convening the last meeting, it had been expressly stated that the object of such meeting was to make a call. Under the Cost-book System, he would acknowledge that the shareholders had a perfect right to make a call, but in opposition to the prospectus he would read them an extract from counsel's opinion.

This attempted proceeding became the subject of considerable discussion, and at length it was decided that such could not be received, unless the case drawing forth such opinion were likewise read.

Mr. CARPENTER objected to a quotation from any such document. Openness and candour were the first mainstays in public opinion of straightforward conduct; he disliked innuendos, as he

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The levels driving north and south on the great cross-course, and east on the hookan, are progressing with considerable dispatch. In driving north to reach the Wheal Arthur south lode, a large stream of water has been cut; it is likely this is draining away from the first of these lodes to the west of the cross-course; this level pushing on with six men to reach the lodes to the east of the cross-course as soon as possible; it is never without rich stones of copper ore. From the bearing of the hookan driving on east, it is likely it will soon unite again with the Wheal Zion lode; at this point an important discovery is expected, the depth being 53 fms. The cross-cut south has not yet reached the lode in this direction.

CEFN BRWYNO.—The lode in the deep adit level is improved; it is now 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, producing good stones of ore. The level is now nearly through the cross channel of ground, as seen at the top of the hill. In the 38 fm. level, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, with good branches of ore. The lode in the 24 west is yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom; the 12 west, 1½ ton per fathom. The stops above the 24 are yielding 1¼ ton per fathom; and the stop in the bottom of the adit east, 1½ ton per fathom.

CEFN GWYN.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east of the shaft, is much the same in appearance as last reported, 6 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwt.s. of ore per fm. The lode in the same level west is 5 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwt.s. of ore per fm.

CHURCHSTOKE.—The engine-shaft is walled to the rock, and the men are sinking with all possible speed. There are three men employed in stoning the new road.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—The 30 east, on Mary Ann lode, is extended 31 fms. from the engine-shaft; the lode is 9 in. wide, with spots of copper, mundie, &c., and a good stratum of ground congenial for copper; now driving by two men, at 14 fm. per fm. The cross-cut that is driving towards Clijah lode north, in the 30, is extended about 22 fathoms from Mary Ann lode; the cross-course is about 1 foot wide, and the ground very favourable for working, requiring but very little timber to secure it; we have six men in this end, and are pushing it on as fast as possible. We hope to reach the lode in 14 fms. driving, where, there is no doubt, it will yield very large quantities of tin; we are giving 4f. per fm. for this end. The 30 cross-cut, south of Mary Ann lode, is driven towards Julius lode 20 fm., which we hope to see in six weeks or two months at least. The ground at this time is pretty good. We are very sanguine about this lode, from the appearance in the level above, which, since we have discontinued working it, has become, from the strong mineral water of the lode, green to a considerable extent, and there is no doubt that there is a good lode here—driving by six men, at 17. 10s. per fathom. The 40 east, on Mary Ann lode, is driven east of cross-course 3 fms., and 12 fms. east of engine-shaft; the lode is small at present, by reason of a hard floor of capel crossing the east, therefore it is now unproductive; there are six men in this end driving it at 5f. per fathom. The 40 west, on Mary Ann lode, is driven 13 fms. west of engine-shaft; the lode looks promising, and is likely to make a good one, being composed of good stones of yellow copper ore, very strong-grained mundie, spar, &c.; the lode here is as well-defined as any I have seen. The ground is pretty hard; we are giving 6f. per fathom. In the 16 there is a very kindly lode indeed, which I think is worthy of a trial; there are four men put to work here, and I have no doubt that there will be some good bunches of ore cut at this level profitably to the mine. The coal-wall is completed. The water is falling back, so that 12 cwt.s. of coal will supply the engine 24 hours.

CONISTON UNITED.—We are proceeding with driving the cross-cuts to take the lode 20 fms. deeper; the ground is exceedingly fair for driving, and should the same strata continue, there is no doubt of having an excellent lode.

CREETOWN.—We have commenced to drive the 12 fm. level east and west of the engine-shaft; the lode in the east end is 8 in. wide, with some copper ore; the lode in the west end is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel and gossan, with stones of ore. The lode in No. 3 end is 4 ft. wide, composed of hard capel, with strings of lead and copper throughout; we expect this to improve shortly. The stopes east of the winze, in the back of No. 3 level, are looking well for copper, and making good ore; going over a poor piece of ground we had in driving the end below. The stopes west of the winze are yielding some good ore. The lode in No. 4 level is 3½ ft. wide, with a kindly fookan, 6 in. wide, on the footwall; it is composed of gossan and spar, with capels, and is very kindly near the surface. We have everything ready for the engine, and are expecting it to arrive every day. We expect a vessel this week for another cargo of 60 tons of copper ore.

CROW HILL.—The engine-shaft is cleared 3 fms. below the 15 fm. level; we fear the break will continue bad some fms. deeper, but in a good stratum of ground for lead. We are clearing the 15 fm. level west to communicate with the winze now clearing under the adit level for air, and to come under the tribute pitch now working in the bottom of the adit; the two pitches in the back of the 15 fm. level are producing good lead, and improved since last setting. The pitch in the bottom of the adit is producing 2 tons per fm., and still improving as we are going down; we believe this lode was not seen so far west by the old workers. The foundations for the stamps will be cleared out by the end of next week. We have commenced dressing the ores, and also preparing the dressing-floors as fast as possible.

CUBERT UNITED.—There is still an excellent lode in the 45 fm. level west, and the tributaries expect, if it continues as at present, to have their 20 tons raised by the end of this week; the lode in this level to the east is very kindly, producing some good stones of lead; the ground is very favourable for driving, and there is every prospect at present of having a good lode here ere long. The lode in the 35 fm. level west is every day improving; at present it is worth at least 20f. per fathom, and the ground favourable for driving, only 3½ per fm.; in this level to the west the lode is much as represented in my last. The south lode in the 25 fm. level west has been attained by the cross-cut, but has not as yet been cut through; so far, however, as it has been penetrated it is very promising, and productive of good stones of lead; more may be said in our next as to its real value; the lode in this level to the east is much improved, worth 5f. per fm. for lead, with every prospect of there being more improvements before long. The appearance of the lode in the 15 fm. level west is much as stated in my last. I have to report but little progress in either of the shafts since our last, having been for many days waiting on the founders for the required castings. Our dressing and other surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much improved for sinking under the hard bar of ground; in sinking 3 ft. more it will entirely leave the shaft, after which I hope to make more progress. The ground coming in from the bottom of the adit, the two pitches in the back of the 15 fm. level are producing good lead, and improved since last setting. The pitch in the bottom of the adit is producing 2 tons per fm., and still improving as we are going down; we believe this lode was not seen so far west by the old workers. The foundations for the stamps will be cleared out by the end of next week. We have commenced dressing the ores, and at the junction, as stated above, good and lasting results may reasonably be expected.

HALLAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—At the flat-roof shaft, sinking under the 60, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of the same quality as last reported; in the 60, east of ditto, the lode is 5 feet wide, 6 in. yellow ore; in the 60, west of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, 6 in. ore—improving. In the 55, east of cross-cut shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide. In the 45 east, on Lode's lode, 1 ft. good ore. Omannay's shaftmen are putting a plat in the 55. In the 52, east of this shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, still disturbed by the large elvan course; in the 52, west of Ore-hill shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of good quality. In the 30 and 40 west, on Bulley lode, the men are sinking and raising; the lode in these ends is the same as before reported. We have just cut a promising lode in the 20 cross-cut, north of North Hallamanning.

HENNOCK.—The engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. from brace, and the ground of the same congenital nature. In the 50, south of shaft, the ground is improved, not mixed with much iron, and, no doubt, will soon make lead in that direction. In the 40 south the lode is still carrying a mazy appearance and well-defined, and will now make from 3 to 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm., and we are hopeful for making an improvement shortly. In the winze sinking under the 40 the lode is only producing some stones of ore. The 30 south is without any alteration; the men have been engaged the last week putting in timber and securing the level. The winze under the 30 fm. level still maintains its favourable character, producing saving work.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—In Barclay's shaft the ground is improved, and the pods contain large lumps of mundie. All other matters are proceeding as before.

HOLMBUSH.—We have to inform you that we have favourable ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, sinking below the 145 fm. level, and also in the 145 fm. level cross-cut, south of the same shaft, but being short of miners we were obliged to remove the men from the 145 fm. level east on the main lode, to fill the place of a former pair of men, who had previously stopped the back of the 110, on the flap-jack lode; the lode in the former level is small, but producing stones of rich copper ore to the present point of exploration; and when we are in a position to resume this level we shall prove the lode extending towards the eastern part of the mine (say from Wall's shaft), when intersected. We are progressing in a very satisfactory manner through the great cross-course in the 145 fm. level, west of the diagonal shaft. No lode or branch has been cut in the 132 fm. level extending south-west of the diagonal shaft, but the stratum is very congenial for mineral. The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 145 fm. level, is 15 in. wide, composed of mundie, spar, iron, prian, and rich stones of copper ore. The lode in the 132 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 3 feet wide, producing saving work, and is promising for an improvement very shortly. The lode in the 110 fm. level east will produce 6 tons of copper ore per fm. No alteration has taken place in the stopes in the back of this level since our last report. The ground in the 124 fm. level, north and south of Wall's engine-shaft, is without alteration; so also is the western level from the said shaft, and the eastern one from mid-way level. Our tribute department looks well.

KESWICK.—At Bradley Mine, the lode in the 20 north is worth 27. 10s. per fm.; the stop in the 20 south is worth 27. 10s. per fm. The end in the 30 north is producing stones of ore; the stop in this level is worth 29. per fm.; the stop in the 30 south is worth 8f. per fm. At the Thorthorn Mine, the lode in the 37 fm. level is producing stones of ore.

LAMERTON UNITED.—The lode in the adit level is just the same as reported in my last, with the addition of its still increasing in size, and being also deeply stained with greens or oxide of copper, although rather harder than before, and, as a consequence, we are not making so much dispatch as I should wish; still, on the whole, we are looking very well.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The 50 west has again yielded some fine stones of ore. The lode is all the size of the end, and is more loose and speedy, spotted with ore, and at times yielding good stones, with plenty of water. The men are employed taking down the lode in the 38, which level has been driven by the side; its size and quality is not yet known. In the 17 west the lode is harder and small, but contains small strings of good ore, and it is expected to form a junction soon with a northern part. The prospects of the mine have improved.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—Having during the past week an increase of water in the shaft; the men have done but little in sinking, being obliged to get a new set of pipes, consequently there is no alteration since my last. In the 32 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, the north part of which is yielding good stones of ore, looking at present more promising than it has for some time past. The men have left the stopes in the back of the 23 west, and have taken a pitch in the back of the 12 above. Tribute 10s. in 11. The stopes in the back of the 12 fm. level east are producing moderate work for 2 fathoms in length.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The various points throughout the mine, particularly the deepest levels, are looking highly encouraging and most satisfactory; I have never seen the mine so good in prospects as at present. I have nothing to state in detail, having written last week a full report.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Hitchins's shaft is just the same as last reported, producing as fine gossan as can be seen, and spots of grey ore. We have not yet cut through the lode in the cross-cut in the 55 east; it is a splendid looking lode, impregnated with copper all through; we have a very kindly lode in the end west at the same level. The end driving east in the 45 towards the cross-course and tunnel end is still producing good stones of grey and yellow ore; the cross-cut driving north in the same level is just the same as last reported; we have resumed taking down the lode in the tunnel last night; it is looking well. We shall have 10 or 12 tons of ore taken down in a few days. We are clearing Murchison's shaft, which runs together some time back, to drive the adit level to communicate with the new shaft for air. Our progress in sinking is going on well, having beautiful clean killas ground. We shall not eat the lode before we reach the adit level. According to the underlier then we intend to sink on the course of the lode, when I believe we shall be getting down to the ore ground. We are getting on with all speed in our dressing operations.

MARCH 17.—Last week I again inspected East Wheal Russell Mine. I found the tunnel adit in a course of rich copper ore, composed principally of red and grey oxide, worth from 30f. to 100f. per fathom. The engine-shaft is still sinking in a beautiful lode, which I expect will soon lead down to ore ground, and I expect to see a very fine body of ore, as the gossan is so good that I have no doubt the ore will be found below as a natural consequence. I infer, from the appearance of the lode as seen in the tunnel adit, the 55 and 45 fm. levels, and the bottom of the engine-shaft, that the body of ore will hold through this ground a distance of upwards of 150 fms., and that the mine will soon become very profitable, extensive, and permanent. I have seen no indications equal to those of this mine, except in East Buller, where the result is already known, and I have no doubt at all that the samplings will be on a large scale at East Wheal Russell.—MATTHEW FRANCIS. [We have received a communication from Capt. Francis, in reference to the remarks of Capt. Charles Thomas, in a previous Journal, which will appear in our next.]

EAST WHEAL VOR.—The engine house, weather permitting, will be soon covered in, and ready for the new 40-in. cylinder engine. Few tin mines present such excellent prospects, and the expectation of speedier results.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—Lawrence's shaft is down 40 ft. below the 20 fathom level; the ground requires 15f. per fathom for sinking, being much harder at present than it has been from the commencement. In the 20 fathom level there is a nice pipe of ore going down, surpassing everything I have seen here yet, which is about 20 in. wide,

and I may venture to say nearly half solid ore for that width. The tribute pitches have not been so good for the last few days, but I could see evident prospects of their improving again.

ESGAR LLEE.—The course of ore in the 12 fm. level above adit, east of Harding's rise, as also in the rise above, was never looking more promising or productive than at the present time; we have now opened on it about 20 fms. in length, and about the same in height, and the lode in the present end, also in the rise above, is we consider, worth from 60f. to 70f. per fm.; and on account of the ore holding up so well above the 12 fm. level, we have resumed the shallow adit, suspended by the ancients. This level is 12 fms. above the 12 or 24 fms. above the deep adit, and is about 25 fms. behind the ore ground below.

EXMOOR ELIZA.—The winze in the bottom of the 36 fm. level is improving in appearance, as also is the lode in the 50 fm. level west, from which some fine stones of ore have been broken. A new lode has lately been cut 700 fms. east of the engine-shaft, which I believe to be the most important discovery ever made in Exmoor; it is in a stratum of soft clay slate, and is 4 feet wide, with beautiful walls, and such splendid gossan as is rarely seen, a box of which will be forwarded to the purser to be analysed, as it has the appearance of being auriferous.

GAWTON UNITED.—In Fuller's engine-shaft the ground continues good for sinking, with small branches of mundie in the killas, showing us to be approaching the lode. The lodes are out as far as Gawton Wood, being more than half the distance to the wheel. The masons will commence the wheel-pit next week, and they are also busily engaged at present on the buildings. We have discovered another lode in the Copper Quay and Bayly's shaft; it is 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and spots of ore—a promising lode.

GOGINAN.—The lode in the 60 east is producing 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm.; there are about 80 fms. of backs above this level. The 55, west of Boundary shaft, is yielding saving work. In the western shaft the lode is 10 ft. wide, producing full 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are looking much as usual.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The masons are getting on with the buildings as fast as possible; the engineer will be here to-day (March 14), to make further arrangements for excavating ground for the boiler-house. We have nearly finished the taking down of the engine from where it last worked. Our shaftmen will be employed for some time in timbering and securing the several shafts from adit to surface. There is nothing new in the underground department.

GREAT DUCHY.—The engine-shaft is down 12½ fathoms, and the ground much more compact, with floors of spar—I think we are now near the lode.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—In the 45 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is very large; we have cut into it 12 ft., and have not reached the foot or south wall of it yet; we shall still drive south. The water from this end is not lessened in quantity, and is of great strength for precipitation. The rise over the 30 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is yielding ore. The stopes in the back of the 45 fm. level, west of Royal's winze, are yielding mundie and copper ore. The 45 fm. level, west of Bennett's shaft, is about 2 fm. more to sink to reach the 60 fm. level; when that is accomplished we shall cut through the lode, which we expect to find fully 20 ft. wide, having proved it in the 50 fm. level to be from 18 to 20 ft. wide; we shall then drive east and west on the course of the same. We are carrying with us, in sinking this shaft, about 2 ft. of the lode, which is yielding splendid specimens of yellow copper ore, and should the lode prove to be as rich throughout the same, which is very large in this place, we shall raise large quantities of copper ore from this level. The precipitation is going on exceedingly well, and cannot fail to be a source of great profit to the company. We have now at the wharf at Wadebridge, and carried on to the mines, about 400 tons of old iron and tin chippings for precipitation. All our operations, both at surface and underground, are going on in the most satisfactory manner.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The 96, on St. Martin's lode, east of Clark's, is taken down, and is worth 4 cwt.s. of tin per 100 sacks, with a very kindly appearance; the 96, east of Clark's, on south lode, is worth 5 cwt.s. of tin per 100 sacks. We are sinking below the 96, east of Williams's, on the course of the south lode, and have a lode worth 40 cwt.s. of tin per 100 sacks. We have six pitches working in this level at low tributes, and improved since last report. We have commenced driving a cross-cut in the 96, under the new eastern shaft. The 84, east of Clark's, on St. Martin's lode, is still driving south to cut the lode on the other side of the elvan course. We have commenced to rise from the 76, to communicate with the new eastern shaft. We have cleared the 80 from Sump to Boskell, and are looking favourable; the pitches generally are improved. Since our last we have sold 250l. 14s. 2d. of tin, and hope to sell again in a few days.

GREAT TREGUNNE CONSOLS.—We are breaking tin on the central branches of the old workings. It is not much yet, but very rich in quality; it was too rich for the last workers to leave any in sight. We are also clearing upon the same line of workings, about 15 fathoms west, and finding some very rich stones of tin. I hope shortly to see the bottoms. The junction shaft is sinking satisfactorily; the ground is a little softer. Our shaft at Carkeen's is now down below the adit from 3 to 4 fms.; the lode is improving in size, composed of felspar, quartz, and mica, with gossan and spots of copper ore. At Tregenna, in tracing away the lode eastward, we have discovered a counter lode. We are now sinking a trial pit on the junction; the lode is composed of spar, capel, mundie, gossan, &c. I shall be able to say more respecting it next week.

GREAT WHEAL TONKIN.—I beg to inform you of the late valuable discovery we have made in the north part of this mine, respecting the two lodes I mentioned in my former report, the northermost of which is 4 ft. wide, from the appearance of the two walls dipping north; but as the ancients have wrought much deeper than we have on this lode, I am prevented at present from giving you any further particulars. The discovery south is a lode 4 ft. wide, dipping south towards the great No. 1 tin lode, which is dipping north about 15 fms. distance at surface, and their junction will be found to take place in about 40 fms. perpendicular depth; this is a kind and promising lode for tin, and shows every indication of productiveness, and at their junction, as stated above, good and lasting results may reasonably be expected.

HALLAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—At the flat-roof shaft, sinking under the 60, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of the same quality as last reported; in the 60, east of ditto, the lode is 5 feet wide, 6 in. yellow ore; in the 60, west of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, 6 in. ore—improving. In the 55, east of cross-cut shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide. In the 45 east, on Lode's lode, 1 ft. good ore. Omannay's shaftmen are putting a plat in the 55. In the 52, east of this shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, still disturbed by the large elvan course; in the 52, west of Ore-hill shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of good quality. In the 30 and 40 west, on Bulley lode, the men are sinking and raising; the lode in these ends is the same as before reported. We have just cut a promising lode in the 20 cross-cut, north of North Hallamanning.

HENNOCK.—The engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. from brace, and the ground of the same congenital nature. In the 50, south of shaft, the ground is improved, not mixed with much iron, and, no doubt, will soon make lead in that direction. In the 40 south the lode is still carrying a mazy appearance and well-defined, and will now make from 3 to 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm., and we are hopeful for making an improvement shortly. In the winze sinking under the 40 the lode is only producing some stones of ore. The 30 south is without any alteration; the men have been engaged the last week putting in timber and securing the level. The winze under the 30 fm. level still maintains its favourable character, producing saving work.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—In Barclay's shaft the ground is improved, and the pods contain large lumps of mundie. All other matters are proceeding as before.

HOLMBUSH.—We have to inform you that we have favourable ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, sinking below the 145 fm. level, and also in the 145 fm. level cross-cut, south of the same shaft, but being short of miners we were obliged to remove the men from the 145 fm. level east on the main lode, to fill the place of a former pair of men, who had previously stopped the back of the 110, on the flap-jack lode; the lode in the former level is small, but producing stones of rich copper ore to the present point of exploration; and when we are in a position to resume this level we shall prove the lode extending towards the eastern part of the mine (say from Wall's shaft), when intersected. We are

At the Hill Bridge Consols adjourned general meeting, held at the offices of the company, on Friday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of giving the shareholders an opportunity of taking the pre-emption shares to which they were respectively entitled.

The balance at the bankers to the credit of the mine was shown to be £336 10 8. The pre-emption shares this day elected to be taken amounted to 2190 0 0.

Making the present available assets of the mine £3726 10 8.

Two shareholders holding collectively 310 original shares, not being present, it was resolved that their shares should be retained for them to declare their option, during one week, and that notice to such effect should be sent them.

At the Clive Mine meeting, yesterday, the accounts for 13 months to end of Jan. last showed a balance of the mine of 2396t. 19s. 9d.; to liquidate which, and Feb. east, a call of 10s. per share was made, which would probably leave about 200t. In the hand. The machinery and buildings are all completed. There are already from 150 to 200 tons of ore at surface; there is every prospect of continuous and profitable returns, only waiting a complete staff of dressers to commence operations.

At Herodsfoot Mine meeting, on Thursday (Henry J. Blakesley, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Ores sold, 3324t. 1s. 9d.; by three months' cost, 2379t. 1s. 5d.; leaving a balance of 945t. 0s. 4d., profit on three months' working. The cash account included a balance of 938t. 1s. 11d. from last account, and left 614t. 1s. 2d. against the mine. The balance of assets over liabilities was 1315t. 5s. 1d. Captain Wolferstan reported that a considerable improvement had recently taken place in the mine, and the sampling had increased to 65 tons per month, with every prospect of continuing to return that quantity.

At West Phoenix Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Monday (Jeffery Lang, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost for Dec., 139t. 1s. 8d.; Jan., 145t. 1s. 3d.—284t. 1s. 8d.—Balance from last account, 7t. 15s. 10d.; cash received, 325t. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of shareholders, 51t. 2s. 1d. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made, and H. Hooper, J. Lang, J. S. Higgs, Esqrs., the Rev. Arthur Whipham, and Messrs. Ball, H. Vatcher, W. Milton, C. Loxton, R. Rouse, and W. Channing, were re-elected the committee of management. The engine-shaft in down below the 20 about 3½ fms., the ground still hard, containing branches of the ore. The 20 had been driven altogether about 18 fms. east from the engine-shaft, through a very large and strong lode, containing capel, spar, and prian, and in places rich rocks of tin ore.

At Wheel Cupid meeting, on the 9th instant (Parsons Crofton, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 72t. 8s. 3d.; 10 months' mine cost, 1322t. 14s. 1d.; merchants' bills, &c., 669t. 11s. 2d.—2710t. 13s. 6d.—By division of cost, 725t. 6s. 8d.; ores sold, 147t. 1s. 8d.; leaving balance against the mine, 183t. 5s. 10d., which it was resolved should be divided pro rata, and paid by the shareholders to the purser. Capts. Davey and Pryor reported that the mine was improving. The adit level was driven 30 fms. east of Davey's shaft on the north lode, through a large gossan lode of a very promising appearance.

At St. Aubyn and Grylls Mine meeting, on the 8th inst. (Francis Pryor, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 80t. 15s. 3d.; mine cost, 1736t. 15s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 333t. 8s. 1d.; lord's dues (1-18th), 87t. 5s. 3d.—2308t. 3s. 11d.—Tin sales, 1133t. 2s. 7d.; copper sales, 417t. 12s. 10d.; materials sold, 24t. 1s. 7d.; leaving balance against the mine of 613t. 6s. 11d., which, upon being divided pro rata, made a call of 12s. per share. The quarterly meetings are to be held in future alternately in London and Cornwall. The report stated that the ground explored in eight months was 896 fms. 4 ft. 11 in.

At Bottles Hill Mine special general meeting, yesterday, the proceedings were adjourned until the 4th of April, when a resolution will be proposed, that in consequence of the inconvenience arising from the non-registration of a large number of shareholders, the regulations of the Cost-book System shall be carried into effect.

At the Lee Moor Porcelain Clay Company's first annual meeting, on Monday (the Earl of Morley in the chair), the directors reported that all the works had been executed within the estimates, and it was their intention in future to make calls sufficient to enable them to finish all the works they had in hand, for the purpose of producing annually 12,000 tons of clay. For the first time, the agency of machinery has been introduced to separate the quartz and mica from the clay felspar; and it has been found that the work is done, not only more economically, but with far more efficiency, uniformity, and less waste, than under the old system of manual power. During the last eight months a house had been built capable of holding three washing machines, and an inclined plane had been formed from the machine-house to the clay quarry. A level, which would cut the clay at about 15 fms. deep, had been continually worked upon. Within the last two months the ground had changed from solid granite to decomposed granite, the most favourable ground for driving. The Earl of Morley and Sir W. Snow Harris were re-elected as directors, and Mr. John Radford an auditor.

At Nanticoe, a call of 5s. per share has been made.

The Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) sold 100 tons of lead ore, and 50 tons of silver ore on the 5th inst., and have sampled 100 tons more to be sold on the 30th inst. The proprietors have declared a dividend of 150s. per share, the concern being held in 14ths. The new workings they are now opening appear to afford every reasonable expectation of proving highly satisfactory. The present monthly raising of ore is from 130 to 150 tons. We hear the company think of creating some new shares, to give increased capital for opening the new workings in a satisfactory manner.

Wheel Trelawny sampled 80 tons of silver-lead ore on Saturday last.

The prospects of Boscombe Mine are exceedingly promising; they have cut the intersection of two lodes in the bottom level east, where they have a good course of tin. In the wince, 10 fathoms beyond the end, they have also a good lode. The backs of the 40 and 52 fm. levels are turning out a large quantity of tin-stuff. A good sampling is expected at the next sale.

Bodmin United Mines will sample 50 tons of copper ore next week.

At the Tees Side Mine, they are now fairly at work again at the engine, &c., and also preparing ore for market.

At Alston, a splendid lead mine has just been "won," called Brownly Hill, from which 12 men are raising at least 40 tons of ore per week.

At Wheal Uny, the new lode is producing large masses of rich yellow and peacock copper ore, a rock of which, weighing upwards of 2 cwt., has been received at the office in London.

At Cwymysith, the water is again out of the mine, and the men at work. The sampling of ore on the 4th of April is expected to be about 90 tons. There is a very good lode in the wince sinking from Kingside adit, yielding 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. There is no change of importance in the other parts of the mine.

At Devan Burra Burra, the ends on the Gate-post lode are producing rich grey and red oxide of copper, interspersed with fine specimens of malachite; the floors are getting full of ore, both at the Gate-post and the brake; the south brake lode is yielding good yellow ore. The ground is being taken out for the engine-house, and the work is progressing as fast as possible.

At the Devon Kapunda the lift has been fixed in the cistern in the 22 fm. level, the footway and plat solar completed, and the sinking of the engine-shaft below that level resumed; the kilns is still improving, and from the appearances of the lode in the 22 fathom level, which is from 5 to 6 ft., and good saving work for copper, the agents are sanguine of a course of ore at the next level. The lode in the 14 fm. level east is 2½ ft. wide, and as more water is issuing from the end, it is expected that they are near the junction with the caunter lodes. The water has abated in the shaft on the great gossan lode, the sinking of which, it is expected, will shortly be continued; this lode at 8 fms. from the surface produces fine specimens of yellow ore.

Wheel Wrey is turning out blocks of silver-lead, of ½ to 1 cwt. each, from the adit level. This lode is valued so highly that the managers of West Caradon, a short time ago, took an adjoining plot of land, only 170 fathoms in length, paying for it 500s., and 12-draws, and it is said, have found it equally rich in their adit. Seeing that there are from 40 to 50 fathoms of backs above the adit, and that they have upwards of a mile run on this lode, and Trewartha lode to the same extent, the adventurers believe they have the most valuable, as they certainly have the most extensive, young silver-lead mine in Cornwall.

The agent of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company reports that the works at the three mines already opened upon are being prosecuted with great effect; and it would appear from what is there stated, that we shall soon have to report sales of ore by the company. We understand that the directors are in negotiation for other additional mining property, more particularly a valuable copper seat in the county of Wexford. Besides their own captain, who is from Cornwall, the committee have the assistance of one of the first and most careful mining engineers in that country, who, we believe, in company with two of the directors, visited the property in the course of last month; and arrangements have been made for him to do so periodically—plan we cannot but think highly desirable, and one likely to prove most valuable to the shareholders whose interests, we regret to say, are too often sacrificed by inefficiency or want of attention.

At the sale of the Camborne Consols Mines by Master Richards, under the Winding-up Act, on the 1st inst., a strong competition existed. It is, however, gratifying to learn that the joint offer of Wm. Alex. Thomas, chairman of the Devon Great Consols Mining Company, and Joseph Lyle, Esq., was accepted, since which the sale has been ratified, the purchase money paid, and the parties let into possession by the Master. On the successful enterprises of the purchasers, who are projectors and proprietors of a vast mineral property, no comment need be made, and in their names alone those interested have a sufficient guarantee that it will now be effectively tried, with all that science can devise or capital demand.

From the Dinas Great Copper Mine some excellent samples of the produce are for inspection at the office, which will, doubtless, prove satisfactory to those interested in the success of the adventure. Capt. W. Fox has been appointed agent of the company.

A valuable lead mine is said to have been discovered at Tullyratty, near Strangford, by William Coates, Esq., of the Lagan Foundry, Ulster.

The Wood Mine has been again put to work, ample funds for present operations having been subscribed and paid into the bank.

Mr. J. E. Proctor, of Launceston, has been appointed purser, and Capt. Dale manager, of Wheal Eckley Silver-Lead Mine, St. Tathan, Cornwall.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Black Craig, Bryntall, Callington, Comford, Condurrow, Cook's Kitchen, Devon Great Consols, Dolcoath, East Pool, East Wheal Rose, Goanemana, Great Polgoon, Great Work, Herodsfoot, Kirkendbrightshire, North Pool, North Wheal Bassett, Par Consols, South Cadom, South Tamar, South Wheal Frances, Speare Consols, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Stray Park, Tamar Consols, Tincoff, Trebene, Tresevane, United Mines, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Bassett, Wheal Buller, Wheal Exmouth and Adams, Wheal Friendship, Wheal Golden, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Tremayne, Balnoon Consols, Bell and Lamart, Borlindon Consols, Cefn Brynwy, Cubert, Cwm Darren, East Alfred Consols, East Bassett, East Frongoch, East Gunnis Lake, East Seton and Wheal Maude, East Tamar, East Wheal Bedford, East Wheal Margaret, Esgair Llee, Garreg, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great Crimis, Great Bryn Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal Baden, Henrock, Hindring Down, Kemnare, Kewick, Lamherroo Wheal Maria, Leeds Town Consols, Leatant Consols, Loveden United, North Damsel, North Wheal Robert, Penberth and East Crimis, Prideaux, Wool, Prince Albert, Sidney Godolphin, South Carn Brea, St. Day United, Tavy Consols, Tees Side, Trebarvah, Trebelle Consols, Treloren, Trevelyan, Union Tin, Vale of Towy, West Abraham, West Ding Dong, West Fowey Consols, West Par Consols, West Seton, West Wheal Frances, West Wheal Tawson, West Wheal Treasury, Wheal Anna, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Carpenter (Gwinnear), Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), Wheal Crebor, Wheal Cupid, Wheal Gaskus, Wheal Agnes, Wheal James, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Wheal Langford, Wheal Lemon, Wheal Proctor, Wheal Robert, Wheal Robins, Wheal Russell, Wheal Tehidy, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Unity, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion, Yeoland Consols, Carberry West, Caradon Wood, Clive, Coniston United, Crow Hill, Devon Consols West, East Caradon, East Ding

Dong, East Wheal Russell, East Wheal Ver, Fatwork and Wheal Virtue, Gawton New, East Crowndale, North Cornwall, Perran Wheal Jane, Pen-y-Gelli, Poldimore, Sourton Consols, South Devon Consols, West Wheal Buller, West Wheal Edward, West Wheal Robins, Wheal Eckley, Wheal Edward, Wheal Ludcote, Wheal Peru, Wheal Wrey, Clew Bay, Clive United, East Herland, Hope Valley, Perran Silver-Lead, Pendene Consols, South Wales Consols, Wheal Jane, Wood Mine, Tehidy, Glynaslin, Mizen Head, Royal Hibernian, South Cork (copper).

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Alten, Burri Burra, Imperial Brazilian, Lhuas, Santiago, Mexican and South American, Adelaide Land and Gold, Brucutu, Jamaica, Monaco, National Brazilian, North British Australian, Pontigibaud, Port Royal and St. Andrews, Nova Scotia Copper, Worthing, &c.

At the English and Australian Copper Company's meeting, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. (J. Schneider, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Nett profit made in Australia, 27,604t.; ditto at the Spotty Works, Wales, 14,646t. = 42,250t. In consequence of the great amount of capital locked up in Australia, and the scarcity of labour, it was deemed advisable not to declare a dividend at present. The proceedings appeared to give great satisfaction to the shareholders.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company despatches, from Morro Velho, that the stock is as follows—The produce for Dec. was 32,167 oitavas = 309,37 lbs. troy, viz.: 30,933 oits. from 7044t. 8 tons of ore, yielding 4+39 oitavas per ton; and 1212 oits. from the arrastres. Stamps working during the month, average 118t. The supply of stone from the mine has during the entire month been inadequate to the wants of the stamps. Cost for December, Rs. 56,560 81t. at 27¾ d. = 6539t. 16s. 10d.—Produce (less duty 5 per cent., 1669 oitavas) nett oitavas, at 7s. 1d., 11,714t. 5s. 8d.: showing profit of 5174t. 8s. 10d.

Jan. 15.—Gold extracted to date, 16,116 tons, from 593,85 cubic feet of sand. Stamps working 11 days, average 127t. heads. The supply of stone continues inadequate.

Jan. 26.—Mr. Symons starts to-morrow with 11 boxes, containing 505-313 lbs. of amalgamated gold, together with 58,844 oits. to be shipped by the Rio agents as usual.

Jan. 29.—Gold extracted to date, 19,275 oitavas, from 1131t. 53 cubic feet of sand. Stamps working 21 days, average 139t. heads. The supply of stone has continued inadequate during the month, but there are evident signs of improvement.

Feb. 5.—Produce for Jan., 29,625 oits. = 284,452 lbs. troy. Stamps working during the month, average 130t. heads. The supply of stone still continues inadequate.

Feb. 12.—Produce (less duty 5 per cent., 1669 oitavas) nett oitavas, at 18s. 1d., 28,144 nett oits., at 7s. 1d., 10,788t. 16s. 8d.: showing profit of 4315t. 15s. 8d.

The National Brazilian Mining Association, we are glad to observe, have received a very favourable report, by which it appears, they have got into the soft jacutinga, a similar formation from which the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association originally obtained their greatest riches. We have seen some splendid specimens received by the packet, which encourages us to hope they are at length about to be rewarded for their perseverance.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association have received advices to 31st Jan. A box of gold had been forwarded, on the 29th, to the agents at Rio, containing 1bs. 10 9 15. The explorations at Gongo Soco were proceeding as fast as possible, and the produce from the old excavations and tunnel continued much the same as for some time past. At Cata Funda much delay had been occasioned from an increase of water. At Camara the lode was of immense size, and trials were progressing at different parts, each producing several tons, but from the incessant rains, the stuff could not be carried to the stamps. The gold report is—Gongo, 1bs. 13 15 16; Banana, 1bs. 6 13 23 = 18 10 15. The directors of the association have recently proposed to their shareholders to offer the two estates of Antonio Periera and Catta Preta to the public, in shares, by the formation of a company, for the sum of 20,000s. According to tradition, the former proved one of the richest auriferous spots ever known, and the produce at one period, were taken out in two hours, when the works gave way, burying men and materials in the ruins, which have never been touched since. A valuable report has just been received from Capt. Brookes, presenting some new features; it appears wood and water are in greater abundance than was expected, and it is considered possible to arrive at the rich spot with comparative facility. The 14th instant was the extent of time for shareholders to send their decision whether they would take an interest in the new company, to the extent of their holding in the Imperial Brazilian Association, but we have not yet heard the result.

The directors of the Worthing Mining Company have received despatches from their colonial committee, dated Adelaide, Jan. 1, 1853, referring to others under date Dec. 1, 1852 (not yet received), enclosing stock valuation of the mine to the end of 1852, amounting to 19,513t. 12s. 11c. The committee refer with satisfaction to the opinions expressed in August last by Mr. Arthur Dean, the company's consulting engineer, as to the value of the Worthing Mine, and the probability of gold being found in the quartz lodes passing through the estate. In consequence of the continued high price of labour, the operations remained suspended, but the committee were of opinion that, from the influx of immigrants, the labour market would enable them shortly to resume active mining operations. It is expected that when the colonial committee receive advices of the company's business being extended to gold mining, important results will speedily follow, as the Worthing property is described by Mr. Richard Hall (who has resided thereon for two years as the company's engineer) as being similar in formation to the Forest Creek diggings, where he had worked successfully previous to his return to England. The directors have remitted funds to the committee, to enable them to resume operations more advantageously, and by which the high rate of exchange on drafts will be avoided.

The British Australian Gold Mining Company have received advices from Sydney, dated Nov. 28, which give favourable accounts of the progress of the mining party at Louis Creek, under Mr. E. P. Colquhoun, the cutting and blasting for the tunnel, to turn the river from its original bed, was progressing rapidly; and Mr. Hodgson, the company's assayer, states that the rock is of a most favourable character, and that there is no doubt of the eligibility of the site chosen for the commencement of their labours. Several new claims had been purchased; the men were in good health and contented, and all things foretold prosperous results.

The English and Australian Copper Company, have letters from their managers at Adelaide, dated J.n. 8, advising that they were steadily progressing, as the returns of emigration and immigration continue to show a balance in their favour.

The make of copper was about 30 to 35 tons per week, with every prospect of an increase. Four furnaces had been lighted, and should the conveyance of fuel from the open air be continued, more furnaces would be put into operation. The Reliance had been loaded with 400 tons of copper ore for England; and the Richardson had sailed with a full cargo of copper ore, for account of this company.

This has been a very dull week in the gold mining share market, business having been of a very restrictive character, and after various trifling fluctuations in price the market closes at the lowest point of the week. On the whole, the appearance of this department of the Stock Exchange is decidedly flat, especially for the Australian descriptions. The very unfavourable accounts received by the Port Philip Company have engendered a feeling of distrust, as it is known that a very large expenditure has been incurred by them, and that the greater part of it is, under present circumstances, a dead loss, in consequence of an unfortunate conflagration, which, unhappily, destroyed a great portion of the buildings erected by the company, and which were ready for the reception of the machinery, which was just completed under the superintendence of Mr. Evan Hopkins. The descriptions best supported are Colonial Gold, Great Nugget Vein, Nouveau Mondo, Agua Fria, British Australian, Anglo-Californian, and Ave Maria. The Sydney, from Australia, has arrived this week with 175,790 ozs., of the value of 700,000s. The Anglo-Californian Mining Company have received advices from their superintendent, Sir Henry Huntley, dated the 12th Jan., stating that owing to the severe winter, which had been more intense than any hitherto known, he had been unable to bring the ore to the crushing-mills. Three mills had been destroyed, but Mr. Davies, the company's agent, had had the foresight to erect a platform of stone, 5 feet high and 10 feet broad, which had stemmed the torrent; and in the course of a few days, when the teams were able to work, they expected to be in full operation, and commence the reduction of the gold-bearing quartz. An engineer, for the purpose of keeping the machinery in order, will leave England on the 2d April. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official quotations are—L'Aigle d'Or, ½ to 2 prem.; Union Gold, par to ½ prem.; Garnett and Moseley, par to ½ prem.; Australian Mutual, ½ to 1 dis. to par; Australian Consols, ½ dis. to par; Chartered Australian, ½ to 1 dis.; Burn's Creek Gold, ½ to 1 dis.; Albion Gold, par to ½ prem.; Adelaide Land and Gold, ½ dis. to par; Lewis Hill Range, ½ to 1 dis.; Melbourne Gold, ½ to 1 dis.; Golden Mountain, ½ to 2 dis.; La Peruvienne, ½ dis. to 1 dis. prem.; New South Wales, ½ dis. to par; London and Liverpool Australian Gold Streaming Company, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Ceylon, ½ to 1 dis. prem.; Bruneau Gold, par to ½ prem.

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Notices to Correspondents.

COKE BRICKS.—*Sir:* Having been greatly interested in your notices of a patent obtained by Mr. W. Piddington, of Chisellhurst, Kent, for the adaptation of a preparation of coke in the manufacture of bricks, paving slabs, railway sleepers, &c., I should feel obliged by some information as to its progress, adoption, and success.—P.: Monmouth, March 8.

J. C. (Birmingham).—If our correspondent has any new and feasible plan for preventing accidents by the breaking of ropes in coal pits, we should recommend him to put himself in communication with the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, established for the purpose of examining impartially and, if practicable, bringing into notice any invention for the benefit of the miner and the advancement of colliery science.

L. (Regent's-park) wishes for some information respecting Reeth Consols Mine. The Mettalic and General Mining Company of Jamaica expect to receive by the next West Indian mail a full report from the mining captain sent out to inspect their property. A meeting will be held next week, to make several alterations in the constitution of the company.

"A New Subscriber" must send or take his bankers' receipt to the office of the company, when he will receive a certificate in exchange.

In an article of last week, in which we referred to the amount of profit which the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company would make by the produce of 3 ozs. of gold to the ton of quartz, taking the amount crushed to be only 12 tons a day, and their expenses to be as they stand—viz., 50/- a day—we intended to have said that the profit would be (we omitted fractions throughout) 24,000/- per annum, and not 24 per cent. This error was so obvious that any reader sufficiently interested in the matter to look into the figures, would instantly have discovered it. Nevertheless, a person merely glancing at the article might have been led into a serious misapprehension, for 24,000/- per annum would, in fact, pay a dividend of very nearly 30 per cent, instead of 24 per cent.; and we are, therefore, obliged to our correspondent for calling our attention to the circumstance, and enabling us to correct the oversight.

"A Reader" will find some information respecting the company in another column.

"Argus" (of Truro) wishes our readers to understand that he is neither suffering from loss of sight or life, as a correspondent intimated last week. He purposely abstains from writing any communication to us until after the quarterly sales of copper, tin, and lead have appeared in our Journal; and then he will ask certain parties where is their bountiful riches, as numbers of them will not be found therein, although the shares in the unproductive mines stand at such outrageous premiums.

"Q. Z." enquires whether Great Crimlins Mine has an engine yet, when Great Onslow is expected to pay another dividend, and how soon will Fat-work be enabled to sell 15 tons monthly?

"A Kemmer Shareholder."—We have received our correspondent's communication on the subject of the private purchase of the Coleshead Mine by the directors of the Kemmer Company; but whatever may be the merits or demerits of the case, and under whatever circumstances the transaction may have taken place, the charge is made in epithets too personal, not to say scurrilous, to be permitted insertion in our columns. We much regret that a party who evidently possesses ability, and can write well, should not have exercised a sounder judgment in his choice of language. If he knows the directors have surreptitiously appropriated to themselves something which by law and justice belongs to the company, let him call a meeting of his brother-shareholders, fully investigate the matter, and, if found substantiated, take steps to obtain restitution. Should any circumstances be brought to light which will lead us to feel it our duty to intercede particulars, we shall certainly fear less do so, at the same time giving the accused parties space to vindicate themselves from the charges, if they are enabled to do so.

"Inquirer."—The Rhenish Mining Company had the whole of their shares taken up by the connections of the directors. It is a copper company in Rhenish Prussia.

"J. G." (Liskeard) who enquired, in our last Journal, respecting the cost of fitting-up Pattinson's Crystallising Apparatus for Smelting-works, can have a letter, with the particulars, on application at our office: we have mislaid his address.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.—*Sir:* In the second part of the *Records of the School of Mines*, lately published, there is an elaborate report on the coal-fields of South Staffordshire, by the geological staff attached to the Ordnance Survey. In this paper the porphyritic and greenstone rocks are minutely described, both as regards their mineralogical character and modes of occurrence; and in endeavouring to explain the phenomena, the writer assumes their igneous origin as an ascertained truth, without adducing facts in support of it, or even alluding to the opposite theory set forth by Mr. E. Hopkins in his treatise, *On the Connection of Geology with Terrestrial Magnetism*, where the greenstone channels in the vicinity of Wolverhampton are specially referred to as illustrative of their derivation from a different source. Perhaps Mr. Murchison could tell a young miner whether the savans of the School of Mines have investigated the magnetic theory, and found it wanting, or if they are unaware of its existence!—P. W.: Kirkcudbright, March 14.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON EMIGRATION COMPANY.—In addition to this company, there are two companies forming in the colony for the purpose of promoting emigration.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—There are so many cements of this description, as well as a variety of what are termed Roman cements, applicable peculiarly to different purposes, that it is quite impossible to satisfy our correspondent's query. There is a long list of makers of them in the *London Directory*, or any of the lime merchants in the metropolis would give every information.

"P. D." (Moorgate-street).—The Murrough and Ballycastle property is held by the North of Ireland Mining Company. The offices are 23, Cornhill. All particulars can be obtained of Mr. Tidd, the secretary.

BRITANNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We agree with our Jersey correspondent that great, and apparently unnecessary, delay has occurred in reference to the energetic prosecution of works on the auriferous deposits of the association; but there is no reason to question the statements originally put forth. On the contrary, the little which has been effected confirms the impression that the results will be beneficial to the shareholders, and it is now determined, by a vote at a general meeting, that reduction-works shall be erected on the mine. If all the shares had been disposed of, the capital would have been more than sufficient for all purposes.

In our next Journal, we intend giving a drawing and description of Mr. Bagg's patent improvements in extracting gold and silver from their ores.

"A Collier" (Dudley).—If the conditions under which our correspondent holds his grant are as he states at the commencement of his note, and that "all mines, metals, and minerals" under the land are secured to him, there is an end of the matter, and we cannot see the drift of the enquiry, more particularly as he says so much per acre, and not a royalty on any particular produce. Under such circumstances of course, he can raise front-stone without extra payment.

"C. H." (Essex-street).—Both mines are in the list, the value of the shares may be obtained of any respectable broker; we do not specially recommend any one. A reference to our advertising columns will give the addresses of several.

The affairs of the Pennant and Craigwen Consolidated Lead Mining Company being in the hands of W. H. Tinney, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery charged with the winding-up of the company, that gentleman has directed that the Craigwen Mine, with the ore house, smithy, engine plant, machinery, &c., including a 20-ft. water-wheel, shall be disposed of by auction on the 6th April. H. P. Harding, Esq., the official manager, will dispose of the rest by tender. The work done underground has been principally confined to two holes, called the silver-lead and Benjamin's. A report by Capt. M. Francis speaks very favourably of the mine.

"A Constant Subscriber."—We are unable to obtain any further information respecting the price of the shares in the Kinzithal Mining Association than that contained in our Share List.

"F. D." (Temple).—The resolution of the Committee of the Stock Exchange was dated the 1st of February; it was understood they did not intend to act retrospectively. The letter of "A Reader and Subscriber" (Pirmington), we think, must have originated in personal feeling, as by enquiry at the office, in the town from which he writes, the information he professes to seek could have been readily ascertained. There can be no objection to the same parties belonging to two or more mines, as directors or solicitors, or to their being conducted at one office, so long as the business of each be properly attended to.

"W. B." (Bath).—An advertisement respecting Carr's Patent Desideratum Brick Machines appears in our Journal of this day, in which the address of the inventor is given—Charles John Carr, Belper, near Derby.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 19, 1853.

The coal question drags still its slow length along, impelled, indeed, by casualties and disasters, the causes for which can only be referred to malarrangements in the pits, defective machinery, ignorance and neglect on the part of officials, and an almost entire absence of that scientific discipline, taken advantage of in other countries with such eminent success, but, by a strange anomaly, unadapted and unexercised in our own. During the present week another explosion of fire-damp, attended with loss of life, adds to the record of appalling catastrophe. The RISCO VALE COLLIERY, near Newport, has been the scene of this immolation to inconstancy and inattention: seven men and boys fell victims to this explosion, and thirteen others, maimed and mutilated, remained frightful evidences of the destroying element. We learn that some of these unfortunate have since been mercifully released from a life of suffering; but most of the wounded who still exist can only look forward, to a future of wretchedness, helplessness, and want. It is but just to say, that this colliery is not worse conducted than its neighbours. We, of course, allude to the protective measures adopted; nevertheless, when it is remembered that not more than seven years past between 30 and 40 persons were killed in the self-same seam, astonishment, not unmixed with honest indignation, must arise, that greater precautions had not been taken against the risk arising from the inflammable gases which are known to characterise these workings.

The whole safety of the miners, it appears, depended on the attention of one THOMAS DAVIES, and the eccentric position of a "sheet," used as a means of regulating the ventilation, and displaceable by him as he passed to and fro with his coal tram.

To ignorance and negligence—negligence which, by-the-by, would never have to be charged on the working miner as a moral delinquency, if a system of education had been established in the mining districts, for then would the hazards of their calling be properly appreciated by the

workmen—must be attributed, in nine cases out of ten, these dreadful occurrences. The Reports of the Inspectors throughout England embody the truth of this observation; and we anxiously await the issue of the energetic measures now being taken by Lord PALMERSTON, to arrive at a just conclusion as to the system of management and discipline which should be established. The enactment which will reduce this chaos to order is anxiously looked for; it will be accepted as a boon; and we would suggest that a prompt bestowal of it will enhance its value—*Bis dat qui cito dat.*

The West India Mail Boats have been for some time supplied from the Risca Vale coal vein; and now, looking generally to the collieries in this country, we may advance a friendly hint, that it behoves owners in these days of competition to so order matters, that in giving their miners greater security in the prosecution of their labours they will insure larger products, and more extensive operations. The want of depots for the supply of the Australian and other steam-vessels is now severely felt, and foreign enterprise, founded on English capital, is being directed to their formation. A new company, starting under good auspices, is now in the field. This number of the Journal contains their prospectus; and the report of Professor ANSTED, elaborate yet clear, and containing estimates at medium calculation, but strongly evidencing the value of the property which is thus placed before the public. It is calculated that 50,000 tons of coal to the acre are here obtainable *above the water level*, and on 10,000 acres, the area of this part of the vast coal field which exists in Virginia, U. S.; the supply which can be confidently looked for, at a very moderate expenditure, from even this enterprise, may be found, through the facilities available from the commercial marine of the States, to interfere materially with the individual receipts of those British mine-owners who have contracted for supplying the shipping interest here, but who are cramping the energies of our working community by a niggard attention to, or a total and culpable negligence of, the proper management by which its energies should be directed and supported.

Among the law reports just published will be found a notice of the decision in the mining case of JAMES C. COCHRANE, tried at the last Durham assizes. This case now appears before the public upon Error from the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, on a demurrer to the declarations, and also on a bill of exceptions. The Judges in Error were COLE-RIDGE, WIGHTMAN, CRESSWELL, ERLE, WILLIAMS, and CHOMPTON.

The facts of the case, so far as they relate to the *first* of the three points decided, were as follows:—A lease of a coal mine empowered the lessees to drive and use out-strokes, drifts, and other communications not exceeding the breadth of four yards each, within and through the barrier of the demised colliery (covenanted to be left unworked), lying contiguous to or adjoining any other colliery which the lessees were or should at any time during the demise become possessed of or entitled to, or in which they or any of them had or should have any interest, as should be thought necessary or convenient by the said lessees for the effectual mining of such adjoining colliery, and for the purpose of bringing and leading underground the coals which should be wrought or gotten by them within such adjoining colliery, and which should be thought fit and convenient to be brought and conveyed underground from such adjoining colliery into the colliery thereby demised, or the shafts or workings therof, and by such outstroke, drift, &c., to bring lead, &c., from such adjoining colliery into the demised colliery, or the shafts or workings thereof, and from thence to convey and carry away all such coals as should by them be wrought within or out of such adjoining colliery. The Court in Error held that the above clause authorised the lessees to break through such barrier for winning coal of the demised mine, and for winning coal of the adjoining colliery, and which should be thought fit and convenient to be brought and conveyed underground from such adjoining colliery into the colliery thereby demised, or the shafts or workings therof, and from thence to convey and carry away all such coals as should by them be wrought within or out of such adjoining colliery. The Court in Error held that the above clause authorised the lessees to break through such barrier for winning coal of the demised mine, and for winning coal of the adjoining colliery, and which should be thought fit and convenient to be brought and conveyed underground from such adjoining colliery into the colliery thereby demised, or the shafts or workings therof, and from thence to convey and carry away all such coals as should by them be wrought within or out of such adjoining colliery.

Secondly. The lease also contained a covenant by the lessees, that they or their personal representatives should once in every month during the said term or oftener, at their own expense, draw to bank at some of the pits or shafts of the demised collieries (provided the same should be pits or shafts from which coals of the thereby demised collieries should not be worked by an outstroke), and lay in some convenient place upon the said lands of the lessees, for them, &c., all the manure, &c., to be made by the horses employed underground in working the said demised collieries, and should spend and bestow so much thereof as might be necessary for that purpose in dressing or manuring any land which the said lessees might during the said terms thereby granted occupy as tenants to the said lessors. The lease further spoke of pits and shafts to be sunk in the demised premises, but did not contain any express covenant binding the lessees to sink pit. The Court held (affirming the judgment of the Court below) that no covenant could be implied which bound the lessees, upon the mines being worked and manure made within them, to make a pit or shaft on the demised premises.

Thirdly. The lease further contained a provision that the lessors shall not do or commit, &c., any act in the working of the said demised coal mines whereby the same or any part thereof should be damaged, drowned, or overburthened with water or silt, or which might occasion or bring any creep or thrust upon the workings, shafts, air courses, or water courses, of such colliery, and should and would keep the levels and drifts and the necessary staples for air clear and in good repair, order, and condition, from the surface of the earth down to the levels or drifts, during the continuance of the said demise; and should and would during the continuance of the said demise raise all the water come forth and out of the said colliery and coal mines by means of fire and other engines.

The evidence in support of the breach of this covenant went to show that, long prior to the commencement of the plaintiff's title, and thence continuously down to, and at the time of, the commencement of the action, the part of the mine called the High Main seam (where workings had formerly been carried on) had been and was filled with water, and thereby the air courses in the said workings in that seam were interrupted, but had no effect on the air courses or workings in other parts of the mine. The Court held that this case was properly left to the jury, and that the judge at the trial was right in directing them that the facts proved with reference to the water in the High Main seam did not entitle the plaintiffs to a verdict on an issue raised on the last-mentioned covenants.

The above are the main points of this important case, from a perusal of which, in *extenso*, no one can arise free from a conviction that the mining laws of this country present a subject which requires a speedy and radical reform.

At the monthly meeting of the NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, last week (Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, the president, in the chair), a paper was read by Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, one of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines, being a joint report made to Government by himself, Mr. J. S. DICKINSON, Mr. HERBERT MACKWORTH, and Mr. THOMAS WYNNE, "On the Ventilation of Mines, with Reference to the Steam-jet and Furnaces at Seaton Delaval Colliery," under the management of Mr. FORSTER, who gave such favourable evidence with respect to the jet before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the causes of accidents in mines.

The discussion on the comparative merits of the furnace and the jet in colliery ventilation was adjourned till the following month, in consequence of delay in having the papers read upon the subject printed and circulated among the members. It was intimated that the interval would be well employed in reading over and considering the experiments which had been made, which were very elaborate and important; and the President said he thought it probable that before that time communications on the subject might be received from Mr. FORSTER, Mr. GURNEY, or Mr. DARLINGTON.

A letter was read from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY inclosing a communication received by his lordship from Mr. EAKES, who proposed to introduce a plan of exploding the carburetted hydrogen of coal mines daily by means of electricity, so as to prevent its accumulation to such an extent in the workings of a colliery as to become dangerous. The President stated that the communication had been laid before the council, who had directed him to ask some questions of Mr. EAKES, relating to the practical difficulties attending the ventilation of mines, and the manner in which he proposed to overcome them. He had done so, and that gentleman had replied. The whole of the correspondence having been read, a short discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. REED, of Pittington, said he should be very glad to afford Mr. EAKES an opportunity of trying his experiments in a colliery under his care; and the President was authorised to inform Mr. EAKES thereof, intimating that every necessary apparatus would be provided on the colliery.

The desirability of increasing the funds and extending the benefits of the Institute, having been brought under the consideration of the meeting by the President, it was, after some discussion, resolved that the various coal owners and others interested in and connected with the trade should be applied to for contributions, at the same time offering to subscribers the privilege of sending a certain number of persons, such as overseers, under-viewers, and intelligent workmen, to the meetings of the institute, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the information conveyed by the papers that were read, and the discussions that arose from time to time.

A very ingenious working model of a plan for changing the clacks in a pumping-engine was exhibited by Mr. THOMAS JOHN TAYLOR; it is the invention of a working man of the name of THOMAS WEBSTER, residing at Old Dryburn Lime Works, near Kelso. The object of the model pump, as explained by the inventor, is that either of the clacks may be changed without any interruption in pumping, by shifting the two sliding valves from one pump to the other; or it is done by two screws, one at the top of the other at the bottom of the clack door. There is a joint in the middle of the pump that does not screw fully up, but only so far as to make it airtight. The invention is both simple and effective.

Among the sciences which have made such rapid progress and advancement during the present century, there are perhaps none from which we have derived more domestic comfort or safety in populous towns than that of artificial illumination by coal gas. Its first promoters stigmatised as worse than madmen, step by step it has imperceptibly, but surely made its way, until it has blazed out in all the refuges of a true and useful science, has become a necessity of life, and scarcely a town or first-rate village in the kingdom, or on the continents of Europe and America, but bows to its omnipotence. Still it is but in its infancy; although making rapid strides in directions of which its first advocates had no idea. In another column will be found a summary of a most interesting lecture delivered by Mr. DEPIRES, at the Atheneum Institution, Camberwell, on the "Manufacture and Use of Coal Gas." The lecturer, as will be seen, took a liberal and comprehensive view of the subject; showed the rapid progress which had been made in the manufacture of purer carburetted hydrogen than was formerly obtained, its vastly extended employment, and that it was destined to numerous other uses, particularly heating and cooking, than that of illumination only. The lecturer, in his most happy manner, as is usually the case, entirely enlisted the sympathy of his audience, who warmly testified their high appreciation of the edification which they had obtained.

On Wednesday evening, at the Society of Arts, Mr. RUTTER read a paper to a numerous audience, among whom we recognised many of the first gas engineers of the day, on "Lighting, Warming, Cooking, and Ventilating by Gas." It was a most lucid essay; and while highly explanatory, might be considered equally philosophical as it was practical. It commenced with allusion to the introduction of gas as an illuminative element, when its price for many years obviated any extensive attempt at improvement; but now the price being less than one-half, every encouragement was given for its extended use, and under almost every circumstance it would be found cheaper than coal. The principal consideration was, however, the discrimination as to its proper use; it would then be found, even employed as a fuel for heating purposes, the most comfortable, clean, and economical, which highly desirable results were obtained by the most simple means. Of course the scientific principles upon which its advantageous use was based were new, and as they were not applicable to the old system, a certain amount of education was required, which could however, easily be obtained, and then nothing was more easy than the management of a gas fire.

The difference between the latter and a coal fire was, in one particular, the absence of smoke. Still it should ever be borne in mind that vapours—such as carburetted hydrogen, &c.—were generated, equally destructive to health and life, and the more dangerous because they were invisible. In an arrangement for this system of heating, having paid attention to the best means of eliminating the noxious products of combustion, without allowing the caloric to be carried off with them, it would be found that a very small proportionate quantity of gas will keep up a genial temperature, and of an equability which it was impossible to obtain by a coal or a coke fire. A comparative standard of the results of each was entered into, founded on careful practical experiment, highly in favour of gas as a heating agent.

As to future improvements, the lecturer considered the employment of gas to be yet in its infancy; and a description was then entered into as to the best forms of gas stoves, and the most advantageous modes of fixing and passing of the products of combustion under various antagonistic circumstances. There was, however, now no practical difficulty; and the only wonder was, that gas stoves had been brought into use, but that they had not been thought of at an earlier period.

On the subject of ventilation, the lecturer entered into an elaborate statistical comparison of houses, halls, rooms, &c., lit up with candles and with gas, carefully taking into account the state of the atmosphere, direction of the wind, &c., decided in favour of the latter. A recapitulation of the subject ensued, including comparisons of gas, coal, coke, and charcoal, showing the greater safety of the former; and the lecturer concluded by endeavouring to impress on the minds of his audience that the way to extend the use of gas, which had now become such a necessity and comfort in human economy, was to do all in our power to inculcate a correct knowledge of its principles, and its results explained in a scientific manner. Much more might be said on the subject, but further observations must be reserved for another lecture.

An interesting discussion followed, in which the veteran LOW, engineer to the Chartered Gas Company, and who has devoted the last 40 years to gas manufacture, Professor BACHHOFFNER, Messrs. GORE, VARLEY, and others joined—all concurring in the views of the lecturer, during which many interesting details were entered into, which we have not space at present to enumerate. Suffice it to say, the lecture gave general satisfaction, and thanks were unanimously accorded to Mr. RUTTER.

In our Journal of the 5th inst., we alluded to a pamphlet entitled "The Gold Companies and the Cost-book System." We pointed out its fallacies, and demonstrated fully that it was a work without a single point to recommend it, either in respect of facts, argument, or good dictio-

nary. It was not our intention, therefore, to have reverted to the subject, but being overwhelmed with letters, in consequence of the City Editor of the *Times* having commented on it in such a peculiar manner, as to convey the idea that our contemporary admitted the soundness of Mr. HIGGINS's statements, as respects the Cost-book System, it is incumbent on us, as the Class Journal, to remove this impression. We believe, indeed, that the City Editor of the *Times* has been inadvertently led into a misconception of the system by the compiler of the pamphlet.

On enquiry as to the position of Mr. JOSEPH NAPIER HIGGINS, we are obliged to confess that reference to the Law List is the only way we can obtain information, and then even to the extent, simply, that he is a barrister of May 1851. Mr. HIGGINS is a bold man, but we do not quarrel with him for his wit, or for making up a pamphlet. It is the order of the day, we know, for the juniors to write about something, no matter what, to show their perfect independence of briefs; and the more startling the position assumed, whether right or wrong, the more is the effect produced. The present is a case in point. A very young barrister, with scissors and pen, puts together 31 pages, including the title-page, of large type, to pervert facts—to cope with the talent

takings in other parts of this country; for we confine our remarks to this country, and wholly without reference to California and other places far removed, where it is proposed companies should be worked on this system. The only sound work yet extant on the laws of mining is by Mr. R. P. COLLIER, M.P., Recorder of Penzance. In his treatise, published two years prior to that which introduced Mr. JOSEPH NAPIER HIGGINS to wig and gown, he does not raise the question of the non-application of the Cost-book System to parts out of Cornwall; but merely alludes to it incidentally, as a settled point in the reverse sense; for, in expressing himself as to the propriety of extending the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court to Devonshire, he says, "the whole district would be comprised in which the Cost-book is prevalent; for, though not confined to Cornwall and Devonshire, it is believed to be rare in other countries."

The Registrar under the Joint Stock Companies' Act admits, moreover, his inability to compel cost-book companies to register; and we know of no instance of that functionary having tried to enforce registration, as respects *associations* in this country. The only point to be guarded is a strict adherence to the acknowledged principles and the received rules and regulations. It is the departure from these points, and not the adoption of the Cost-book System, which renders many companies liable to heavy penalties, and open to just censure. It is, however, sincerely to be hoped that a legislative enactment will determine, unmistakably and finally, as to the limits, conditions, and requirements of the Cost-book System; and it is, indeed with pleasure we learn that Mr. COLLIER has determined to introduce a Bill this session. Such a task could not be in more able hands, or entrusted to a gentleman in whose judgment and knowledge of the question the whole mining community would have greater confidence.

The late rise in the price of copper has justly excited a sensation, and given a stimulus to mining enterprise in England which for a long period has been looked forward to; the price of labour has, consequently, risen, and though this to a certain extent has somewhat neutralised the advantages to be acquired from the increase, yet still our poorer mines must have been considerably benefitted by it, whilst the richer must be making large profits. It may be remembered we have always, though we must confess ineffectually, advocated that the interest should be independent of the smelters, and reduce their own ores, thereby reaping the profit which at present is obtained by the gigantic monopolists of Swansea, at the expense of the mining interest generally. This, though probably with the same unsuccessful results that has hitherto attended our efforts, we conceive it our bounden duty to urge on those most affected. It appears that the Mexican and South American Company, solely established for the purpose of smelting, to the commencement of the year 1853, had realised a fair profit, while copper varied in price from 85/- to 92/- per ton, it is now at 135/-, and we would ask the simplest tyro in arithmetic, what must now be the profits?

The manager of these works has entered into contracts for ores to be delivered in the year 1853, at sums based on the low prices of copper; this likewise applies to large quantities of regulus to be delivered on the same conditions. A cargo of 300 tons of copper, per *Vigilant*, was sold on terms yielding a high profit; while another vessel, the *Sam Ogilby*, with 200 tons, is expected in a few days, which, probably, will realise its cargo at the same high rate. The available capital of this association, to which attention is likely to be prominently directed, was, on the operations of the company to the 31st December, 1851, about 80,000/-, or about 4/- per share on the 20,000 shares in the company. Dividends of 5s. each were paid in July and January last, against which there is the whole profit of the year 1852. From the extensive demand for machinery for several purposes, we have no doubt but that copper, as well as the other metals, will for some period maintain the present high prices. We cannot, however, refrain from expressing an opinion, founded upon conviction, that had due energy been exercised by the mining adventurers, much of the profit which now goes to the smelter would have been their own, instead of enriching a body, who finding means of trammelling them in the unfair dependence which their own negligence has allowed others to take advantage of.

Owing to the late period of the week, we were reluctantly, in our last, obliged to defer noticing the meeting of the NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY, held at the London Tavern on the 10th inst. The report then submitted should have satisfied the most captious shareholders, but we regret to say that on the occasion there was an attempt made by some parties to cavil at the propositions brought forward by the directors. In every company, however well constituted it may be, there are always individuals who will not "let well alone," and having some interest in the association, consider it is their duty to make a speech, however foreign to the subject it may be. Such parties may possibly find a gratification of their own vanity; but they should recollect, while raising causeless objections, they are taxing sorely the patience of their hearers, and it is gratifying to find that the ill-directed attempts of a few found no response among the general body of the shareholders. The debate which took place on the question of remuneration to the directors was, we may say, almost unanimously carried, and considering the services they have rendered to the company, the amount fixed is as low as it can possibly be to obtain men of character and high standing to attend to the affairs of the association. The company has been in existence about nine months; during that time, by the activity and energy of their agents, they have obtained for the sum of 16,800/- a mine which is now yielding, with New Granadian labour and machinery, 20 lbs. of gold per month. Half of their capital is still intact, for the prosecution of any further operations they may find desirable. The preliminary expenses, according to the accounts, appear to be only 1938/- 16s. 5d. When we contrast this with the enormous sums wasted in other companies, we cannot but say that the directors have exercised great economy; and if the same caution and care is exercised in the working of their mines in New Granada, the shareholders can have but little, if anything, to complain of. Looking at the amounts of gold already arrived from that republic, with the imperfect appliances there used, when British capital and industry is brought into play a successful result must be achieved. The country is comparatively a new one; its resources are almost unlimited, and afford one of the finest fields for investment in the whole world. The directors are in possession of a mass of information, and ready at any time to avail themselves of any favourable opportunities likely to prove beneficial to the interests of the shareholders. With intelligent and energetic agents on the spot, and a careful board of supervision in London, great and profitable results must be achieved. These the New Granada Company possess, and there is no doubt that, if a little patience is exercised by the shareholders, the directors will amply repay the confidence which has been placed in them.

We last week briefly adverted to the prospectus of a company established with a view to prosecute mining operations in the Island of Ceylon, and the importance of the subject induces us at present more fully to recur to it. Although for some period having been the property of the British Crown, its resources, both agricultural and mineral, have hitherto been neglected. It is not for us to enquire into the causes which have led to this inattention, but merely to state the fact. Traditionally speaking, Ceylon has long been known as one of the richest of the rich islands which stud the Indian Ocean; its pearl fisheries are a matter of history, and the natives themselves, according to Oriental writers, call it a "terrestrial paradise." By them it is said to contain excellent fruit of all kinds, long pepper, fine cotton, ivory, silk, tobacco, ebony, musk, sulphur, lead, iron, copper, gold, and silver, and all the precious stones but diamonds. Such are the accounts of the Orientalists, confirmed by old gazetteers; how far they are founded in truth we will not at present enquire—our object now is only with the facts we have before us. In the year 1845 the total value of exports from Ceylon amounted to 525,320/- 18s. 5d.; among these items may be mentioned—plumbago, 19,245 cwt.; arrack, 121,612 gallons; cocoanut oil, 282,006 gallons; cinnamon, 408,211 lbs.; coffee, 178,606 cwt.; together with tobacco, cigars, and other products. As an instance of the productiveness of the island, it may be mentioned that the amount of coffee raised in the year 1835 amounted to 1,870,143 lbs., while in the year 1849 it had increased to 35,640,855 lbs.

The length of the island is from north to south 270 miles, the average breadth 100 miles, and the total area 24,500 square miles. Amongst the Orientals the Cingalese are best known for their capabilities of labour, endurance of fatigue, and have least religious prejudices of their caste. The formation of the country is primitive, granite, quartz, and dolomite being predominant in some portions of the island; grey and red sandstone is likewise found. The interior is comparatively little known, but everywhere there is a rich alluvial soil, fitted for mining, agricultural, and pastoral pursuits. Iron, lead, tin, copper, and manganese have been discovered; plumbago is already an article of export. We have seen some

specimens of the copper ores from Ceylon, which are much richer than those produced in Cornwall, and from the high price of copper at present, if the most inferior of these are worked, they cannot fail to give remunerative results. The reports of Dr. URE and Messrs. WHITE and DU MAURIER are entitled to the greatest credence; and we state this from the fact, that the minerals have been submitted to our own inspection. With the knowledge that Ceylon is a Crown colony, subject to British laws, we do not hesitate to say that the CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY offers as fine a field for legitimate enterprise as any other in the market, attended as it must be with less risk, owing to the cheapness of provisions, abundance of labour, &c., and it merely depends on the foresight and judgment of the directors to make this not an adventure, but a legitimate investment.

MINING IN SPAIN.

An intelligent correspondent, referring to the remarks on this subject which appeared in our last Journal, has forwarded the following comments thereon, and which, from his great experience and long residence in that country, are worthy especial attention from all interested:—

"I have read with some surprise an article in the *Mining Journal* of last week, reflecting in terms of the strongest censure on the conduct of the Spanish Government towards foreigners possessing or interested in mining property in that country, and confounding the mining interest with a very different and distinct class—that of the Spanish bondholders, who, as all the world knows, have been very ill-treated, but not in Spain alone. As your article is calculated to produce a mischievous and, more than that, an *erroneous* impression among your numerous readers, I beg to set you right on this subject, as one who has resided many years in Spain, and is intimately acquainted with the mining affairs of that country. With the political affairs of Spain I have no concern whatever, and do not put myself forward as the champion of the Government of the day, or any other of the various Governments which have swayed of late years the destinies of the Peninsula; least of all, do I say a word in extenuation of the bad faith observed towards the bondholders by the Spanish, in common with so many other foreign Governments, all of whom, in providing for the annual exigencies of the State, have displayed a shameful neglect of the national credit. The fact I have to state, and the only one in which the readers of the *Mining Journal* are likely to take an interest, is—that as regards mining property, the Spanish Government, in addition to framing a special, and on the whole a liberal, code for its regulation, has ever conducted itself with perfect good faith; at least, during a residence of many years in the country, and in a position likely to know everything which affected the mining interest, I have never known any fact to the contrary, or heard any complaint, either from the Spaniards or English, on the subject. This, I think, is pretty conclusive of the fact, that mining property in Spain is rather better protected than a perusal of the article in question would induce your readers to suppose."

"As regards the Asturian Company, there certainly was no confiscation or spoliation, as you would appear to infer. I have no acquaintance with the affairs of that company, but my impression is (though I write from recollection only) that the Royal Decree suspending the works, the news of which produced so bad an effect in England, was caused by certain irregularities or irregularities in the management of the business of the company, which was not strictly conducted according to the forms of the Spanish mercantile law. The Spanish shareholders, alarmed at the enormous expenditure without corresponding returns, and further, at seeing that the company was placing itself in an unpleasant position by the informalities (perhaps they considered them illegalities) of certain business forms, petitioned for a suspension of the works till the affairs of the company were placed upon a better footing, and in accordance with the national usage. The suspension was granted, and the shock occasioned by the proceeding was great to the English shareholders, who did not well understand the nature of the decree, or rather the *injunction*, obtained. I believe, indeed, it accelerated the ruin of the company, their affairs having been for some time in a critical state. Still, however, there was no confiscation, or which might not have been avoided by the necessary attention to the forms and usages of the country in which the mines were situated."

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY IN THE SEPARATION OF METALS FROM THEIR ORES.

Mr. Andrew Crosse, of Broomfield, the electrician, has just specified his patent for improvements in the extraction of metals from their ores. The apparatus employed for this purpose consists of a wooden or earthenware vessel, capable of holding from 250 to 300 quarts, at a short distance above the bottom of which is a moveable platinum frame, covered with a netting of platinum wire, the meshes being about 1 in. each way. This frame is connected to the positive pole of a Daniell's battery by a platinum wire, covered with a non-conducting material throughout those parts of it exposed to the liquid in the vessel; the negative pole of the battery being connected to a copper wire, from which is suspended by three smaller wires, in the interior of the vessel, a bowl of wood lined with sheet copper, and covered with a copper wire netting. The battery in connection with the apparatus should consist of 20 pairs of plates, each in a gallon glass vessel, filled with a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, to which has been added from 1-20th to 1-10th part of sulphuric acid.

The mode of operating is as follows:—The vessel is partially filled with water acidulated with sulphuric acid; 230 quarts of water and 5 quarts of sulphuric acid being a convenient quantity. About 15 lbs. of the copper ore, previously calcined and reduced to powder, is then stirred into the liquid in the vessel and allowed to subside, after which the platinum frame is lowered on to the surface of the ore, and the copper-lined bowl suspended in its place, when the electric current immediately begins to act; but it is preferred to allow the ore to remain four or five days in the acidulated water before applying the electric current. The liquid, during the process, should be kept heated even as high as the boiling point, by which the separation of the copper and its deposition in the bowl will be facilitated. The time occupied in effecting this is generally three to four days, when the whole of the copper is removed; the acid liquid and sediment, which will contain any other metals that may have been present, are run out through a plug-hole in the bottom of the vessel. The sediment should be tested, to ascertain if it still contains any proportion of copper; and if so, it can be mixed with fresh calcined ore, and again operated on; the liquid does not require any fresh quantity of acid to be added to it during the process, and afterwards it may again be similarly used.

COAL IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—At the Geological Society.

Mr. J. W. Dawson read a communication from Sir Charles Lyell, descriptive of the Albert Coal Mine, Hillsborough, New Brunswick. According to Mr. Dawson's observations, the evidences of superposition, mineral character, and fossils, concur in placing the shales of the Albert Mine in the lower part of the carboniferous system, and these shales seem to occupy the centre of an anticlinal running out from the metamorphic schists of Shepody Mountain into a carboniferous country. Mr. Dawson gives a detailed description of the mine, and of the containing beds of shale, &c.; and, in explanation of the phenomena observed, he supposes that the "Albertite" occupies a fissure running along an anticlinal bend of the strata; and that, apart from the character of the mineral and the containing beds, this would be the most natural explanation. On the other hand, says the author, when we consider the contorted condition of the beds, indicating disturbance when in a soft state, and the slickensides jointing pointing to subsequent shifts, we cannot refuse to admit that a conformable bed of true coal, if subjected before and after its consolidation to such movements, might present all the appearances of complication and disturbance observed in this mass, more especially if originally of small extent, and thinning out towards the edges. With this view we should have to suppose—1. Disturbance and contortion of the beds whilst the mineral and the containing beds, this would be the most natural explanation. 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the liability of having the light unsteady at all times, and in winter to have the water frozen, and the light suddenly extinguished. He did not speak to disparage a competing instrument, but these bare naked facts were known to all the gas world. The dry meter was altogether a different instrument. That before them was his own invention, and, unlike the water meter, required no agent but the gas itself which, on passing through the meter set the machinery in motion, and registered the quantity consumed. He wished to say as little as possible about his own productions, but the meter before them would show the registration of the 600th part of a foot of gas. The dry meter was constructed as a remedy for the known defects of the water meter, and he would leave them to judge how his production had been estimated, when he informed them that in the 10 years of its existence he had supplied above 50,000 meters. Scarcely a public building in London was without—the Royal Dockyards, the Thames Tunnel, the Metropolitan Prisons, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, numberless churches, chapels, and large private establishments had extended him their flattering patronage.

The lecturer then exhibited a model for melting glue, wax, tallow, &c., by means of a small gas burner. The advantage of this was that no fear of fire need be apprehended; in fact, gas might be used for thousands of purposes of which they at present formed no idea. The gas-bath, invented by the lecturer, was next exhibited, and the process explained, by which, at the trifling cost of 1*sd.*, nearly 50 gallons of water could be heated in five minutes to 100 degrees. The advantage of this speedy obtainment of a bath was unquestionable; all-important time was considered, and human life itself might often be saved by the speed with which this bath could be heated.

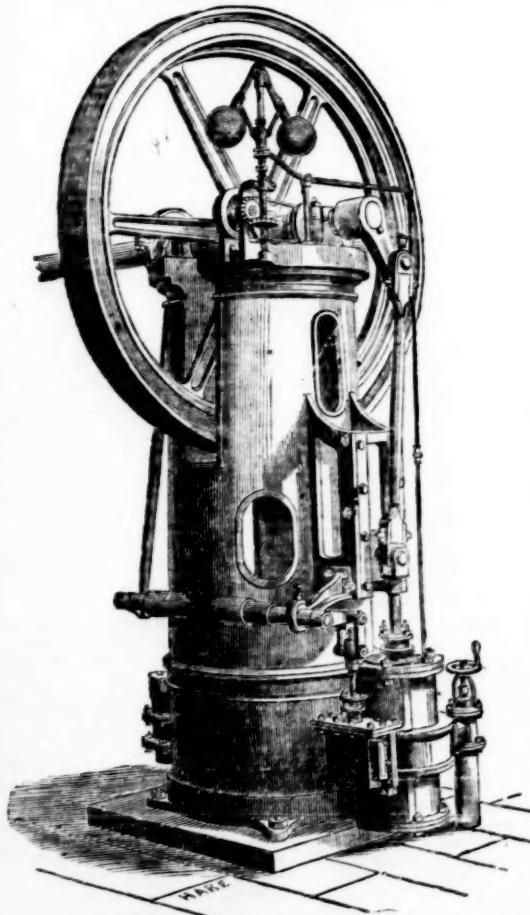
A quantity of gas-stoves were then exhibited, some for warming houses and apartments, others for cooking. The lecturer said it was little thought how immensely valuable these gas-stoves were becoming. Thousands had already been fixed, and he had succeeded in introducing them to the Houses of Parliament, and the dwellings of many of the nobility. Stoves were made to meet either the collected wants of 200 persons at a time, or the necessities of one. Their beauty consisted in the ready means of obtaining fire, on their exemption from constant attention, and the saving by their use. It might be thought an expensive mode of cooking, but he could assure them that, as a general thing, the saving in waste, and the produce of the dripping, defrayed the expenses of the gas. He would now take the liberty of directing their attention to a stove, in which, during his observations, two capons, with vegetables, some fish, pastry, &c., had been cooking, and all by one burner, the cost of consumption of fuel being less than 2*d.* He humorously invited any of the company present to taste the food, and pledged himself they would find it suitable to the palate of the most profound epicure.

Last, but not least, in the apparatus before them he would now introduce the Polytechnic fire. He spoke of this with diffidence. Prof. Bachhoffner claimed, in conjunction with himself, the right of invention. No doubt they had all heard of it. Different to all other gas stoves, it possessed the quality of representing an ordinary coal fire. The gas was turned on, a light applied, and in a second the complete representation of a coal fire was produced, and was received with the hearty applause of the meeting. The fire was extinguished equally as rapidly, and in every respect showed that it was under perfect and instantaneous control. The lecturer explained that it was composed of thin layers of platinum foil, which were indestructible, and fire-brick.

In conclusion, he stated that he had deposited at the Great Exhibition, models of all the apparatus before them of his own invention, and had been honoured with a prize medal. Whatever might become of his inventions and himself, he was anxious to aid, to the very best of his poor ability, the spread of gas. It was yet in its infancy, and must ere long become a comparative necessity of life. By banishing prejudice, enquiring about the uses of gas, and applying them to their own cases, the public would find that they possessed an invaluable boon—that cheapness, utility, and safety were powerfully combined, and that nothing more was required than a proper understanding between the supplier and the consumer to enable the former to produce, and the latter to enjoy, an agent that would create a revolution in their whole domestic economy.

The lecture, which occupied one hour and three-quarters in its delivery, was rapturously applauded throughout, and at its close the meeting testified in the warmest manner their high appreciation of the kindness Mr. Defries had exhibited, and the talent he had displayed.

FERRABEE'S FIXED STEAM-ENGINE.



Messrs. Ferrabee, of Stroud, have recently registered a novel form of steam-engine, which has the merit of being simple and compact, whilst all the parts are easily got at. At the same time it is perfectly self-contained, and independent of the walls of the engine-room for its fixing, which renders it easily moveable, a desideratum for tenant farmers. The arrangement does not require any lengthened description. The cylinder is bolted to the foot of a strong column, on the top of which are bolted the plumb blocks for the crank shaft. The fly-wheel runs in the middle of the column, and serves conveniently for a driving pulley, since, for driving a threshing machine, a high speed—say, 1000 revolutions per minute—is ultimately required. The slide valve is worked off a weight shaft, and the same eccentric also serves to work the feed pump. Altogether, this is a very creditable piece of arrangement.—*The Artizan.*

IRON CHURCH FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.—At the March meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the committee gave notice that at the next meeting they would propose that the sum of £3000*l.* be granted towards sending out an iron church and parsonage-house to the gold fields.

STENSON AND CO.'S PATENT WELDING HAMMER.

DESCRIPTION.

- A—The reverberatory furnace, in which the iron is heated previous to being rolled into finished bars.
- B—The furnace door, which is lifted by a lever.
- C—The patent hammer, resting upon a catch, d.
- E—A lifting rod, which is in constant motion, and provided with a catch for lifting the hammer by means of the stud at F.
- G—A stay which carries the friction roller, I; this roller is the fulcrum on which the edge of the lifting rod, E, vibrates: the lifting rod is pressed up to the roller by means of the spring, J.
- H—A vertical stay from the top of the furnace to a beam overhead, which carries the driving pulley, levers, &c.
- K—A cast-iron block, about 12 in. square and 2 ft. high, and supporting the anvil, the face of which is level with the heating-floor of the furnace.
- L—A vertical lever, the lower end working in a joint, and the upper end made to vibrate when pushed back by the sliding bolt, O, and brought back to its place by the spring, P.
- M—A slide working between two guards, m, m, and lifted by means of the lever, N.

When the door, B, is raised, and a pile of iron brought out of the furnace upon the anvil, the slide, M, is lifted, and is then pushed back by the bolt, O, by which the catch, d, is also thrown back, and the hammer immediately falls upon the pile as it is drawn from the mouth of the furnace, and strikes one, two, or more blows, as may be required, until the slide, M, is allowed to fall below the action of the bolt, O, when the hammer, C, again rests upon the catch, d, until the next pile is drawn.

Soundness and homogeneity in wrought-iron are desiderata which all practical men connected with engineering and smith-work in general will readily admit; bar-iron being subjected, during forging, to every variety of tortion, punching, and other tests, in the uniform uses to which it is made subservient, and any defect produced by cleavage, or splitting, while in the hands of workmen, is a direct loss, both in time and material; any improvement, therefore, in the welding and the uniform character of iron, cannot be otherwise than appreciated. When bars, made from piled iron, and imperfectly welded, are used as piston-rods, or others working through stuffing-boxes, longitudinal seams or lines of cleavage are frequently apparent throughout their length; the edges of these marked lines are usually rough and serrated, and are the too frequent cause of premature destruction to the hempen packings through which they work. Defects in the welding of piled iron are also frequently manifest in the cleavage and lamination of tires on the wheels of carriages; it is no uncommon thing to see the tire of a coach-wheel, after having been only a short time at work, and when only about one-fourth or one-sixth worn out, split and divide, as would the leaves of a book, and which at once renders its replacement indispensable.

A solid and compact iron was formerly produced by means of the "Catalan forge," or "bloomy fire"—the fuel used being charcoal, which was supplied from the extensive woods then abounding in many parts of England. By means of this primitive process iron was made direct from the ore, and brought out of the fire in solid mass, and which, by being repeatedly heated and hammered, was reduced to the size and form required. But as those ancient woods became exhausted, the iron manufacture gradually retired from its former localities, and took its place chiefly in those districts where the coal fields offered a cheap and abundant supply of fuel as the great pre-requisite in the manufacture of iron.

The iron made by coke, however, though produced at a cost greatly below that of the charcoal forges, was found to be of a quality so inferior to that of the latter as to render improvement not only desirable, but indispensable to a successful competition, and at the same time an abundant means of production.

The conversion of pig into malleable iron by the process of puddling, as invented by Cort, was an important step towards the desired end; but the iron thus made was found to be of a weak nature, and known by the term "cold short," and more especially when the pig had been produced from ores containing an excess of silica, phosphorus, sulphur of iron, or other contaminating impurities.

With a view to the production of a more fibrous character in the iron, next came the essential "doubling and welding," or making the puddled bars, after being hammered, into "rough bars," or "puddled bars"—a method now so generally adopted in our iron-works. These puddled bars being cut down into the required lengths are placed one upon the other and formed into piles, which may be composed of from two or three, up to nine or ten, plates of such puddled bars. The furnace is now charged with as many of these piles as may be convenient; and, when at a high welding heat, the drawing and rolling of the charge commences.

The object effected by means of the patent process is a more perfect welding of the pile into a solid mass than has hitherto been accomplished, and thus preventing cleavage or lamination either in forging or in wear. The usual method is to take the pile out of the furnace, and draw it a considerable distance along the floor to the rolls. During this time, the air acting upon and between the plates composing the pile, produces an oxidation and a cooling of the iron, which renders the welding imperfect. By the patent process the welding is effected at the instant the pile leaves the furnace, after which it is passed through the rolls in the usual manner.

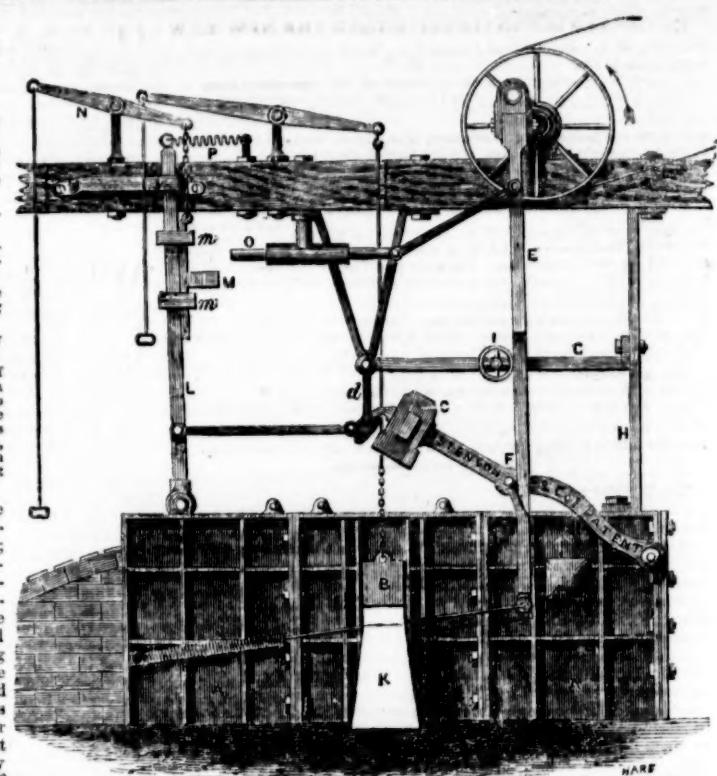
Hammers of varying weight are used, according to the size of iron being made—a head of 50 lbs. being found sufficient for small piles, while one of 200 or 300 lbs. is necessary when making larger iron; and especially in the works of the patentees, who manufacture from scrap iron, and which, from its more fibrous character and greater toughness, requires more hammering than that of the ordinary quality, as produced from pig-iron.

The hammer heads used in the patent welding machinery are all fitted to the same helve, and are changed in a few minutes when required. The effect is produced by simple means, and the machinery is propelled by the steam-engine which drives the rolling-mill. The hammer, when at work, has a fall or compass of about 2 ft. 6 in., which is found to be sufficient for its purpose.

An important saving in the manufacture obtains by the use of the welding hammer, as the piles being struck while at their greatest heat are so thoroughly welded as to prevent the usual overdriving of the ends while being rolled, thus saving the greater part of the usual waste in cropping the rough ends at the shears.

THE FEATHER RIVER LAND AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—This property, so advantageous for mining operations, upon which it is proposed to form a company, is situated in the Nevada district, California, extending over 21,600 acres, reported upon as containing in large quantities gold-bearing quartz veins and auriferous deposits, as well as being well adapted to agriculture. It is on the west bank of the Feather River, at a distance of only 195 miles from San Francisco, with direct water communication. That the country is in itself favourable for mining purposes is now no longer a matter of doubt or question; and if any confidence is to be placed in a report exceedingly voluminous, this estate would seem to be especially adapted to such operations. Of 56 lots, into which the property is subdivided in the report, each is dwelt upon, and has its separate qualifications and merits discussed—the surveyor (Nicholas Gray, Esq.) under orders from the United States' Government, in summing up his opinion, on the whole, classing the estate as mineral land. He asserts that gold is found from the bottom of the Mallet Gully to the summit of the highest mountain on the land in the soil as in the quartz rock. Specimens of the latter have been taken by this gentleman from the estate, and forwarded to London for assay—the result of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's experiments showing such rock to contain 20 ozs. of gold per ton, which gives it a value of 8*l.* to the ton of 20 cwt. The undertaking is established in France under the law of *commandite*, by which each shareholder's responsibility is limited to the actual amount of his subscription. The capital is to consist of 300,000*l.*, in 150,000 shares of 2*l.* each; and it is proposed that such shall be increased to the amount of 500,000*l.*, as soon as dividends to the extent of 20 per cent. shall have been paid on the present capital—the positive realisation of which is anticipated from the first 12 months' operations. It is further proposed to issue but 75,000 shares at present—the remaining moiety to be in embryo until a surveyor, approved by the board of supervision, shall have inspected and reported upon the property. The purchase money is moderate, upon which a deposit of 5 per cent. only is asked by the vendors, until the property is proved to be in exact accordance with the prospectus. The estate is freehold, and an indisputable title, free from all encumbrances, is guaranteed. It is intended that machinery shall be erected capable of crushing 60,000 tons of ore per annum, the quantity pulverised by one of the most successful companies of the present day; and the promoters of the present undertaking anticipate that no difficulty whatever will present itself for obtaining at least that quantity. Contrast is fairly drawn between the respective values of the rock. In the present case the value per ton upon assay being 8*l.*; while in the other it is only 1*l.* 11*s.* We make no comment upon such extraordinary statement, further than if it be correct, and fully borne out, the value of the undertaking is scarcely to be measured. At all events, it seems fairly a subject for legitimate enterprise; and brought forward as it is by men of standing in society will, no doubt, claim the attention of the public.—[Since writing the above, we have inspected the title deeds and other documents of the company, and find that the British Consul certifies to the full and due conveyance of the property.]

PERIAN SILVER-LEAD MINE.—A company has just been established for working this property, which is situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, immediately adjoining the Cubert and Penn sets, in a locality proverbial for its rich mineral productions. The lodes already opened traverse precisely the same description of killas that has proved so productive at the contiguous mine of East Wheal Rose, and show a profusion of splendid gossans and rich specimens of silver-lead to the surface, with every other desirable indication. Capts. F. Trewiske, B. Clymo, and S. Richards, of Trewhane, report most favourably of the mineral worth of the property and express their conviction, without hesitation or doubt, that a comparatively small outlay will be sufficient to develop the resources of the mine, and prove it to be highly valuable. The adventure is to be carried on under the Cost-book System, and consists of 6000 shares. A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of Mr. J. Truscott, Three King-court, Lombard-street, on Tuesday last, terminating in ex-d pressions of general satisfaction, and a determination to pursue the undertaking with vigour. The committee of management, both in London and Cornwall, are gentlemen of experience and enterprise; the various officers have their proper qualifications, and every indication of decided and immediate operation is fully manifested. The property is held on lease for 21 years, at 1*l*-16*s.* dues.



CONCENTRATING AND WASHING APPARATUS FOR GOLD



LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

P. A. le Comte de Fontaine Moreau, South-street, Finsbury—Constructing the bars of furnaces and grates.
A. E. L. Belford, Castle-street, Holborn—Steam-boilers;—Smoothing-irons.
J. Finlay, Glasgow—Grates and fireplaces, or apparatus for the generation of heat.
T. Allan, Adam-street—Application of carburetive acid gas to motive purposes;—Propelling.
W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane—Governors, or regulators, for regulating the pressure of gas as it passes from the main or other pipes to the burners.
A. R. Burr, Halesowen, Worcester—Making gun and pistol barrels, applicable to the manufacture of such kinds of tubes.
G. W. Nicholson, Pendleton Lancashire—Screw-bolts, nuts, and washers, and in the machinery or apparatus for making the same;—Vices, and in the means or method used for fixing the same;—[and in fixing the same].
J. Balfour, W. Balfour, and T. Balfour, Clayton, Lancashire—Steam-boilers.
W. C. Fuller, Buxton, and G. M. Knecht, Argyl-street, New-road—Applying India-rubber or other similar elastic substances as springs for carriages.
R. M. Glover, and J. Call, Newcastle-on-Tyne—Miner's or safety lamps.
E. Simons, Birmingham—Lamps.
J. Robinson, Southampton—Ventilators.
R. W. Mitchell, Garford-street—Anchors;—Improved safety hook.
A. C. Harvey, Paris, and 4, South-street, Finsbury—Application of centrifugal force to propelling water.
C. D. Archibald, Burland-hall, Milnthorpe, Westmorland—Lighting and heating.
J. Webster, Leominster—Manufacture of springs.
T. Cottrill, West Bromwich, Staffordshire—Certain salts of soda.
W. Brown, Glasgow—Improved method of treating coal and other bituminous substances, and for improvement in the treatment of their volatile products.
E. W. Wren, Walkington, Devonshire—Manufacture of bricks, pipes, tiles, imitation stone, and peat bricks for fuel, by means of a machine and arrangements of machinery, titled a central circular and horizontal motion.
H. H. Henson, and W. F. Henson, Hampshire—Signalling on railways, and in the apparatus used thereon.
W. Vincent, of Noakes and Vincent, 195, Brick-lane, Spitalfields—Cocks or taps.
J. R. Cooper, Birmingham—Firearms.
W. Stidde, Fast Temple-chambers—Ornamenting walls, ceilings, and other surfaces.
J. Middlemass, Edinburgh—Application of a new material to the construction of portable houses and other buildings.
J. Chubb, and J. Goater, St. Paul's church-yard—Locks and latches.
J. Randolph, and J. Elder, of Randolph, Elder, & Co., Glasgow—Propelling vessels.
DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.
W. Brookes, Little Somererset-street, Aldgate, improved sausagemachine.—G. Clarke, Kingston-on-Hull, seamless block boot.

THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—Mr. DAVID MUSHER, under date March 15th, writes—“My assertion, in your last Journal, was but just printed, that the steam boiler as now in use ‘is the most radically defective, dangerous, and unsafe contrivance for any purpose which exists in the world,’ when we receive the news that 20 industrious men have been killed or maimed by the explosion of one of them. A boiler raising a greater quantity of steam, in which the strength to resist explosion, as compared with a common boiler, 6 ft. in diameter, is in the proportion of 216 to 75%, and the quantity of explosive matter to be scattered, if such a boiler could burst, is as 6% to 5184, has been for years open for the adoption of scientific and practical engineers. Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. M'Connel, Mr. Crampston, and many other conductors of the public, had it fully before them at the Birmingham Institute of Mechanical Engineers in April, 1848; and the extraordinary evasions by which, on that occasion, the inventor and his facts were put down, I should only be too happy to see explained, for to my mind, there is nothing more painful than to witness public bodies, professedly instituted for cultivating truth, actually, or, at least, apparently, occupied in stifling it. We must draw a line betwixt public and private men, between the public lights of science and the private manufacturers of scientific articles. Messrs. Penn, Maudslay and Field, Robinson and Russell, Napier and Co., and others, who have large capitals embarked in turning out, in the most perfect and accomplished manner, an *imperfect* form of engines and boilers, stand entirely in a different position to those professional engineers who have the guidance of the public safety, and of large masses of public capital. In the one case it may be excusable for the individual to guard his private welfare by silence, or even by disownment, when he sees a master rising above the horizon, but for public servants to perpetuate a system of waste and slaughter is inexcusable. What is the business of engineers in the House of Commons, if not to take care of the public rather than the *private* interests of engineering? I wish such men to get their defence ready, either to mystify or to support the truth as well as they can, for they may be assured that the whole of the *public* opposition of these great inventions, and their merits, including their treatment at the Great Exhibition, will, in the present session, be brought emphatically before the Legislature. It is not to be borne that millions of money and hundreds of lives are to be annually sacrificed to the mere reputation or interest of those who have not the spirit to acknowledge superior merit. Sanitary committees, colliery committees, income-tax committees, do not committee put together, including even long range and bribery committees, do not involve one-tenth part the important interests, in every shape, which are comprehended in this one single subject of the destruction of matter and of men.”

THE BOOMERANG PROPELLER.—The first English propeller, on the principle of Sir Thomas Mitchell, has just been cast at Messrs. Scott's foundry, in Liverpool. The new propeller, which is for the *Genoa* screw steamer (the property of Messrs. McLean, M'Larty, and Co.), at first, to an ordinary observer, resembles slightly the common screw propeller, but on closer inspection shows many points of difference. This “boomerang” has two blades or flanges, which, unlike those in the ordinary screw, are not exactly alike in shape, nor would they act properly if transposed. Another difference, too, is that the broadest surface of the blade is near the centre, not at the extreme point, as in the “screw,” and one edge of each blade has an angle like an elbow. Engineers and practical men who have seen it, pronounce a very favourable opinion of its merits; and it will be remembered, that when tried on the *Keara*, at Sydenham, her speed was greatly increased by its application. The boomerang cast for the *Genoa* appears much lighter and smaller than the screw at present fitted in her. Sir Thomas Mitchell will superintend the trial, and the results will appear in our next Journal.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—A Dr. Carosio, of Genoa, has, it is said, succeeded in constructing an apparatus for the decomposition of water by the electro-magnetic current, the gaseous products of which he conveys into the cylinder of an engine in lieu of steam, and thus save the expense of fuel. Several scientific men and practical engineers have, it is stated, subscribed a sufficient capital to give the invention a fair and full trial.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GENERATING STEAM.—Mr. S. Cable, of St. Louis, U. S., has taken out a patent for a new mode of generating steam, by which he proposes to dispense with boilers altogether. His plan is to employ a metallic net-work, similar to Ericsson's, upon which, when in a properly heated state, jets of water will be thrown, and being immediately converted into steam, will be conveyed to the steam-chest, where it will be employed in the usual manner. The advantages claimed by the patentee for this invention, are great economy in fuel, and safety from explosion. The great difficulty which strikes us is in the obtaining means to reheat the wire gauge after the abstraction of calorific by each jet of cold water; which, however, the patentee is fully satisfied he can accomplish. A model is being constructed to be in time for investigation at the New York Exhibition.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of February:

	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	
Newcastle	308	97,784	Scotch	10	2,379
Sunderland	131	44,233	Welsh	19	5,785
Seaham	66	17,115	Yorkshire, &c.	20	1,632
Hartlepool & West Hart.	187	50,999	Small coal	4	1,069
Stock, Middlesex, &c.	15	11,778			
Blyth	5,041	Total	831	235,865	
Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of February, 1853		Tons 51,096			
Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of February, 1853		1,124			
Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of February, 1853		161			
Comparative Statement of 1852 and 1853.					
Imported from 1st January to 29th February, 1852 ... Ships 2221		633,006 tons.			
Imported from 1st January to 28th February, 1853 ... 2040		586,902			
Decrease in the present year	181	46,014			

It is with much regret we have again to notice one of those harrowing catastrophes which so often carry mourning and lamentation into our colliery districts, in the record of a dreadful explosion at the Risca Vale Colliery, near Newport, by which seven young men and boys were instantaneously killed, and thirteen more or less injured, four of whom were not expected to survive. The explosion took place in the Black Vein, a good steam coal, in which seven years ago a great explosion killed between 33 and 40 persons. It appears that Thos. Davies and John Williams were at work together, and were knocked down by the blast, when the after-damp swept into another part of the work where about 30 were at work, and here the dreadful havoc took place. They seemed to have run together in groups, and were found fallen together in heaps, some few still living, and miraculously restored to life. In other parts of the workings the after-damp found its way with devastation, and it was three hours before all the bodies, living and dead, could be extricated. The catastrophe is attributed to Thomas Davies having neglected his duty in the proper regulation of the air, but we trust a searching investigation will take place.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—A sad accident occurred at this mine, on Wednesday, by the falling of a large body of rock kilns from over the stopes in the 23 fm. level cast, which crushed and killed, in a moment, one of our best men, J. Eddy (brother of our captain), who leaves a wife and five children. He had stepped aside from his work for a moment to pick up a shovel; and while in the act of looking on at three men, who were then engaged in the vain endeavour to shore the ground up by means of strong timber props, the rock suddenly gave way, and very nearly killed the whole party; but, happily, no further accident occurred beyond a few bruises. It is a singular fact that one of his sons, who was working with him at the time, dreamt last week that the same ground fell in and killed them all; thus, you see, coming events do, sometimes, cast their shadows before.

WHEAL PROCKTER.—Capts. Richards and Dale, with the engineer and committee, met together on the 11th of March, and entered into a contract for the erection of an engine-house and boiler-house, together with all other suitable buildings for the purposes of the mine, and orders were given to proceed with the same without delay. A parcel of ore will be in readiness for the market in the course of a few days, and the underground work is getting on very satisfactorily.

LEAD MINES IN THE LISKEARD DISTRICT.—We understand that in this district several lead mines are about to be worked. The strata of the country being congenial, there are already several in operation, and the Rukergot Consols in that neighbourhood promises to give every indication, if properly worked, of affording satisfactory returns.

ON SALE, MINING CONCERN at CAERONNEG, in the parish of LLANCLIAN, ANGLESEY, containing about 40 acres of valuable land. Is situated about one mile from Parys Mountain, about two miles from the smelting-house, Amwenn, and half-a-mile from the sea-shore. Perceptible three or four veins of copper running through the land into the mountain. A shaft has been commenced and sunk about 9 yards, where the veins are calculated to join. Another is now sinking on one of the veins, a short distance from the former shaft, for the purpose of proving the same. There have been raised in a few days more than 2 tons of copper ore (which is now on the surface) from the latter shaft. It is improving daily as it gets deeper, and is also enlarging rapidly.

The land is taken upon the following terms:—1. For the 1-12th royalty. 2. The take-note [if required] demand 21 year's lease. 3. That the landowner, living on the farm, is to carry on one portion of the said mine at his own expense. 4. The land free from trespass. 5. Also no rent to be paid. 6. The shareholders having full power to erect reservoirs, machinery, &c. The whole or part to be disposed of. For further information, apply to J. Davies, ironmonger, Carnarvon.

SELLINGTON COLLIERY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This colliery, which comprises about 30 acres of Starkey, 10 acres of Rocky, 120 acres of Smart Delph, 75 acres of Oakhill Delph, and 110 acres of the Brazilly Delph veins of coal, situate at Moseley-green, on the east side of the Forest of Dean, and close to the line of the intended Dean Forest, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypondu Railway, will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the month of March inst., if not previously disposed of by private contract. There are TWO PIT SHAFTS in WORK, with PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, and all necessary PLANT for the advantageous working of the mines; and a branch of the Severn and Wye railway connects the colliery with Lydney basin, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway. The veins in operation are the Starkey, Rocky, and Smart Delph veins, yielding coal of excellent quality; and the Oakhill and Brazilly Delph veins, which have been partly worked, may be speedily re-opened with but little outlay. The purchaser of this colliery would be in a position to work several adjoining unopened gales of coal, the owners of which are willing to sell upon fair terms. Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement. To treat by private contract, apply to Mr. Joseph Cooksey, mine agent, West Bromwich, near Birmingham. The property may be inspected on application at the colliery, to Mr. William Trafford, the overseer.

TO COLLIER OWNERS AND OTHERS. FOR SALE.

14 9 ft. 19 in. pumps.	1 9 ft. 7 1/2 in. working-barrel.
3 6 ft. 19 in. pumps.	1 9 ft. 7 1/2 in. working-barrel.
3 3 ft. 19 in. pumps.	1 8 in. slack piece.
1 9 ft. 18 1/2 in. working-barrel.	2 8 in. bucket pieces.
1 12 ft. 16 in. windhore, with slack seat.	1 7 in. windhore.
1 11 1/2 ft. 12 in. slide stock.	1 double-grooved incline pulley, 10ft. diam.
24 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.	1 pair bevel wheels, 1 1/2 in. to 1, very strong.

The above are as good as new, and lie ready for delivery at a railway station in the Midland Counties. For price and other particulars, apply to Mr. Campbell, at Sir Joseph Paxton's office, Sydenham.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, About 15 tons iron, 2 1/2% + 2% + 2% + 1% ... £8 0 0 per ton. 14 tons plates, Nos. 6 and 8, 6 ft. by 3 ft. ... 0 10 0 per ewt. 15 tons bundles, 6 in. fender iron ... 0 10 0 " 6 tons bars, 3 in. square, 3 and 4 ft. length ... 0 8 0 " 600 ft. A chain, nearly new ... 1 0 0 " 1800 ft. A chain, nearly new ... 0 14 0 "

A lot of cast-iron wheels and frames to carry chain on incline, also a level and other wheels. 0 12 0 "

A lot of numerous sizes of other iron. 0 8 0 "

20 railroad waggon, containing 20 to 30 cwt. Smithy tools, bellows, anvils, vice, and other tools. To be applied to Mr. Watts, Okehampton.

TO IRONMASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS. TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY TENDER, all those valuable and extensive works known as the “PARKFIELD IRONWORKS,” near Wolverhampton, together with the MINERAL PROPERTY thereto belonging. These works comprise FOUR BLAST FURNACES and HOT AIR OVENS; TWO newly-erected CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, of 60-horse power each, of the most modern construction, and in the best possible working condition; most ample boiler room and appurtenances, together with all the other necessary PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works.

The MINERAL PROPERTY consists of 100 acres of freehold land, with a good part of the mines theron unbroken; 57 acres of leasehold land, 34 years of which remain unexpired, and about 30 acres of the mines unbroken; also 102 acres of leasehold land, the leases of which expire at various periods—the mines under the same are now being worked.

These works are admirably situated for canal conveyance, and the Stour Valley Railway runs within 500 yards of the furnaces, into which a siding is contemplated, and can be attached at pleasure; indeed, the whole forms a most desirable investment to capitalists or men of business.—For particulars, apply to Mr. John Pugh, managing partner, at the works; or to Mr. W. Kirk, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer, and valuer; 24, Princess-street, Manchester. The tenders to be sent, by post, to William Henry Cope, Esq., Hobcote, near Dudley, on or before the 15th day of April next, and to contain, with the amount offered, the mode of payment, the names of all the parties making the offer, and all other necessary particulars, which will be treated as strictly confidential by the directors, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest offer. An early day after the above date will be fixed for a meeting of the Board, to take such tenders into consideration.

TO IRONMASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS. TO BE LET, LET, a most valuable FIELD OF ARGILLACEOUS IRONSTONE, situate in the manor of Haltwhistle, county of Northumberland. Capitalists are earnestly requested to turn their attention, in the present improved state of the iron market, to this valuable property. The ironstone is of first-rate quality, yielding, by analysis, 26 per cent. of metallic iron, and is inexhaustible in quantity. There is a most eligible site for erecting furnaces immediately adjoining, and in connection with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, with an abundant supply of coal, coke, fire-clay, and lime, produced on the manor. The lessees are ready to treat for the ironstone on the most liberal terms with any respectable party, either on the principle of a royalty rent, or at a price per ton. Specimens of the ironstone, and certificates of quality, may be seen on applying at the office of Hiram Williams, Esq., civil and mining engineer, 61, Moorgate-street, London; or upon application to R. R. Maddison, Esq., Haltwhistle, from whom all further information may be obtained, and to whom any anxious to view the property are referred.—March 18, 1853.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS. TO BE LET, all those valuable COAL MINES, called or known as the BINN, the CROMBEKE, the BRASBY, and the SIX and SEVEN FEET MINES, under the FOLD'S ESTATE, in the township of BEDFORD and parish of LEIGH, in the county of LANCASTER, comprising, by recent admeasurement, 25 acres 2 rods 23 perches, of the large estate of eight yards to the perch.

The Four Feet Mine, under the above estate, has been some time worked, and is now in lease to the executors of William Edward Milner; but the mines now offered have not yet been opened.

The canal of the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater is within three-quarters of a mile of this estate, and a railway is now in use from the canal to the Bedford Colliery, which might be made available, conditionally.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Lee, Hopecar, Bedford; Mr. Henry Bodman, Pheasant Inn, Queen's-street, Liverpool; Mr. Joseph Eckersley, the Folds, Bedford; Messrs. Beaumont and Travers, solicitors, Warrington; or Mr. Wm. Kirk, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.—February 28, 1853.

COAL MINES, NEAR ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, consisting of Nether Coal, Slate Coal, Woodfield Coal, and Stocking Coal, the lowest not more than 200 yards below the surface. TO BE LET, ON LEASE.—The terms and other details may be obtained of William Smythe, Esq., solicitor, No. 12, Serjeant's-inn, Lincoln's-inn.

VALUABLE COAL MINES IN YORKSHIRE. TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the VALUABLE COAL MINES under 400 acres of the LEDSTONE ESTATE, near Pontefract, on the north side of the River Ayre, opposite Castleford, and within 10 miles of the populous and flourishing town of Leeds. The River Ayre runs from Leeds to Goole and Selby, along the south side of the property, so that a railway from the colliery to the river would pass over the estate free of any way-leave charge, and thus afford a very easy and cheap transit for the coals. A bore-hole has been put down on the property, and two seams of coal proved, one at about 30 fms. from the surface, and the other at 69 fms.; the latter being 5 ft. 11 in. in thickness. Other seams are known to exist, having been worked at collieries a little to the west of this property.—For further particulars apply to Thos. E. Forster, 7, Ellision-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—March 3, 1853.

BOTTLE HILL MINE—ADJOURNED MEETING.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING convened for this day has been ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY, 4th April, at Two o'clock, when, in addition to the business of the day already advertised, the following resolution will be proposed:—“That in consequence of the extreme inconvenience arising from the non-registration of a large number of the shares, the regulations of the Cost-book System, with reference to registration, shall be hereinafter carried into effect.” G. REEVES.

COOSHEEN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES, in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS, will be READY for DELIVERY at the offices of the Company after THIS DAY, the 18th inst.

By order,
J. REYNOLDS GWATKIN, Sec. pro tem.

62, Moorgate-street, London, March 18, 1853.

GREAT HEWAS MINING COMPANY.—Intimation is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY next, the 17th inst.

THOMAS LATHAM, Secretary.

12

WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY,

PORT MADOC, NORTH WALES.

Capital £15,000, in shares of £1 each.

On the "Cost-book System."—No royalty, and no Deed to sign.

OFFICES—No. 26, GRESHAM STREET, CITY.

The Directors are making arrangements to put these valuable quarries into active operation, and expect to pay a dividend in three or four months. A small capital only will be required, as the rock is easily worked, the slates and slabs are of the finest quality, and the estimates show a gross profit of 100 per cent.

Application for shares and prospectus can be made on or before the 28th inst. to G. Humphreys, Esq., 8, Throgmorton-street; or to the purser, T. W. Wilkinson, Esq., at the offices of the company, where samples can be seen, and all information obtained.

NORTH CARADON MINE (SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER),

PARISH OF LINKINGHORNE, COUNTY CORNWALL.

In 12,000 parts, or $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of £1 each, without further liability.

Now in work on the "Cost-book Principle."

JAMES BURT, Esq., York-street, Westminster; and Briar House, Stoke Newington, FRANCIS BILL, Esq., 44, Parliament-street.

CAMPBELL J. DOWNEY, Esq., 6, Upper Hyde-park-street.

HENRY PLUMPTREE GIPLS, Esq., 9, Montagu-place, Bryanstone-square.

DANIEL MACFARLAN, Esq., 154, Fenchurch-st.; and Eton House, Haverstock-hill.

FREDERICK RICHARDSON, Esq., Parliament-street; and Plaistow, Essex.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—George Ledwell Taylor, Esq., C.E.

SOLICITOR—Thomas Purrier, Esq., 35, New Broad-street.

SECRETARY AND PURSER—Alexander Carruthers Johnston, Esq.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank, Lothbury.

OFFICES—No. 27, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

North Caradon Mine is situated in the parish of Linkinghorne, and manor of Rilatop. This mining sett, from its geological position alone, is one of very great value, both for silver-lead and for copper; it is bounded, generally, on the north and east by the Callington district, on the south and south-west by the well-known Caradon, and the celebrated Trelawny district. The Trelawny lode of silver-lead runs through this sett, and the Phoenix, Marke Valley, and Caradon copper lodes likewise traverse the property. The stratum generally is dark blue soft "plum" killas, which is so congenial for the production of rich mineral, and can be worked with much facility and economy. It is almost superfluous to allude to the well-known extraordinary richness of the Trelawny Mine; but when the fact is mentioned, that the lead ore from this mine sells, on the average, at upwards of £25 per ton, any person, whether or not conversant with mining, must admit the value of the locality through which such lodes run; there are usually from 30 to 60 ozs. of silver in a ton of this ore. The Phoenix and Caradon shares sell among the highest prices of the day, and realise upwards of 2000 per cent. on the cost price; whilst those of Marke Valley, owing to its extraordinary returns of ore, are advancing in value, and in demand for investment. Ten mines in Cornwall and Devon present, collectively, an invested capital of only £31,079, on which no less than £1,182,980 have been paid in dividends, which is equal to 472½ per cent. on the aggregate amount paid up, and the marketable value of the mine is £1,323,120, which is still 42½ times, or 4250 percent, greater than the original outlay.

A most important feature connected with the North Caradon Mine is the fact that the River L'ner runs through the sett, which will give sufficient power to sink 10 fms. w^t the aid of steam; and there are many reasons to believe, from geological surveys made on the top of the hill, that this sett forms the apex of this rich mineral district. The lease is for 21 years, under the Duchy of Cornwall, at a royalty due of 1-13th, with the usual nominal dead or sleeping rent.

The "Cost-book Principle" exempts the undertaking from the provisions of the Act for the Registration of Joint-Stock Companies (7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110), the 63d section of which enacts:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any partnership formed for the working of mines, minerals, and quarries, of what nature soever, on the principle commonly called the 'Cost-book Principle.'"

In addition, certificates, payable to bearer, will be issued for five parts, or shares, by which, to entitle the holder to the benefits of the undertaking, must be registered on the Cost-book. Prospects and every information may be obtained at the offices, No. 27, New Broad-street, or at the brokers, where applications for shares may also be made in the usual form.

NORTH CARADON MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY next, the 26th inst. By order of the Committee, A. C. JOHNSTON, Sec. and Purser.

WHEAL ECKLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE,

ST. TEATH, CORNWALL.

In 5000 shares, of £1 each.—To be paid for on allotment.

To be conducted on the "Cost-book System," at 1-16th dues, for a term of 21 years.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

WILLIAM WYATT, Esq., Blandford.

WILLIAM PROCTER, Esq., J. P., Launceston.

JOHN CLENCH, Esq., Exeter.

BROKERS—Mr. T. P. Thomas, 73, Old Broad-street; Henwood and Molyneux, Leeds.

MANAGING AGENT—Capt. John Dale.

ENGINEER—Mr. W. H. Grey.

PURSER AND SECRETARY—Mr. J. E. Proctor, Launceston.

This very promising mine, held under a lease from the Hon. Lady Granville, was worked a few years ago with abundant prospects of success, but, like many other good things in Cornwall, was abandoned from the fact that the proprietary was too poor to raise sufficient capital for the purchase of a steam-engine. This important deaderature will, however, now be supplied; and before Midsummer Day 1829 had been expended on this concern, and shares had been selling out rapidly at a premium; but notwithstanding this apparent sunshine of prosperity, the mine was suddenly stopped, and lay dormant until the present enterprise took up the sett. In bringing this promising adventure once more before the notice of the public, it will be important to state that the lodes of the celebrated Old Treburtage, out of which profits amounting to £150,000 have been realised, run direct through the property; and such being its favoured locality, its lodes already developed and rich in their character, and ready at once to be opened upon, stamps this undertaking with a sterling impress of a safe and profitable mining adventure; and Wheal Eckley will at once take the proud position of being one of the best lead mines in this important mineral district.

The payment of £1 per share will include the erection of a steam-engine, count-house, smiths and carpenters' shops, together with all suitable buildings, materials, labour cost, salaries, and every incidental expense of the mine, until the engine is put to work, which it is anticipated will be at Mid-summer next, by which time it is fairly presumed the various lodes will be sufficiently developed, so as to place the concern at once on the dividend-paying list.

WEST CRINNIS COPPER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL. CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Capital £2500 parts of shares: deposit, 10s. per share.

COMMITTEE.

CHARLES HINKS, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brompton—Chairman.

JOHN BARKER, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey.

HENRY PARRISH, Esq., Moseley-road, Birmingham.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., St. Endor, Cornwall.

AUDITORS—Rev. Bowland Hill, Southerton; Mr. Benjamin Giles, Birmingham.

RENT-AGENT—W. C. Morgan, Esq.

INSPECTING MINE AGENT—Captain John Webb, St. Austell.

BROKERS—Messrs. J. M. Millgate and Son, Cherry-street, Birmingham.

PURSER—Mr. Thos. Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham.

OFFICES—No. 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON;

ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

This mine is situated in the productive mineral district of St. Austell, Cornwall, within a short distance of the Great Crinnis, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Charlestown United, Penzance, and Boscombe Mines, all of which either have been or are now very productive. The seat extends over upwards of 48 acres, and contains four east and west and three counter lodes. One of the former was explored to a small extent about 20 years ago in the eastern part of the sett, where one of the counter lodes intersected it, and was found very productive. During the last few months there has been discovered in the South Crinnis, or Appletree Mine, which immediately adjoins West Crinnis on the south, a rich counter lode 3 feet wide, which runs directly through the West Crinnis sett, intersecting the other lodes. Such intersections form a most satisfactory feature, as in this neighbourhood they have seldom failed in producing large deposits of mineral wherever they have occurred. This mine has an adit level brought it about 20 fms. deep, and numerous lodes intersecting each other in a highly mineralised stratum of ground, cheap and easy for mining. It is held under a lease for 21 years from Colonel Carlyon.

It is proposed to sink a shaft about 20 fathoms below the adit level, and to open the ground extensively on the various lodes. These will, there is every reason to believe, yield an abundance of copper, and by the expenditure of a moderate capital render it a profitable and lasting mining property. An efficient and powerful 50-in. cylinder engine, upon the most approved principle, is in the possession of the company, together with the necessary pump-work, whines, capstans, shears, and all other essential materials, and are ready for immediate erection and fixing on the unexplored part of the sett.

The capital requisite to put the works in full operation (including the purchase of the above machinery, &c.) is estimated at about £5120, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 2500 shares, to be paid for by a deposit, on application, of 10s. per share, and the balance by three equal quarterly instalments.

The major part of the capital being already subscribed for (only about 700 shares now remaining for disposal), operations will be at once commenced. This adventure, therefore, possesses a great and unique advantage, in addition to those already mentioned, inasmuch that the delay usually occurring in obtaining machinery and the necessary appliances for setting a mine in full work will in this instance be entirely obviated.

The management will be in the hands of men of experience, and the subjoined report will, it is hoped, fully justify the proposed outlay of capital.

REPORT—THOMAS THOMAS.

Dolcoath Mine, Camborne, Feb. 16, 1852.—I have to-day inspected West Crinnis mining sett. It is situated about two miles and a half east from St. Austell, in one of the richest mining districts in the county of Cornwall. The Great Crinnis, Wheal Regent, Penzance and East Crinnis Mines, lying near to it, have produced large quantities of copper ore, clearing great profits to the adventurers. Penzance, now rich and profitable mine, lies about three-quarters of a mile to the north-east of this sett. The locality is unobjectionable for mining purposes. Several lodes pass through the sett, some of which have been partially worked here; the deepest, to 40 fms. below the adit, which is 20 fms. deep, and that to a short distance only. The sett is, therefore, to a great extent unsatisfactory. The recent discovery of a productive counter lode in South Crinnis, which is found to pass through the south-western part of this mine, and underlying north-east, giving the West Crinnis a greater length depth, adds much to the value of this sett. The 20 fm. level, on the counter, in South Crinnis is driven, I am informed, to within 40 or 50 fms. of this mine. The cost of working the mine will not be very great, as the ground can be worked cheaply and expeditiously. The cost of drawing water will also be comparatively small. I consider West Crinnis to be a valuable mining sett, and well worthy of attention and vigorous prosecution, and that the chances of success are great. I approve of the plan chosen by Captain Webb to erect a steam-engine, as the counter above referred to, as well as the Regent and other lodes, can be easily reached and worked from the engine-shaft.

CHARLES THOMAS.

Applications for shares to be addressed, in the usual form, to Messrs. Brunton and Son, sharebrokers, Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City, London; W. C. Morgan, Esq., St. Endor, near Truro, Cornwall; Mr. C. H. Birbeck, sharebroker, 45, High-street, Worcester; or the purser, Mr. Thomas Lewis sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham.

THE STOCKTON BLUE LIAS LIME ROCK AND PORTLAND

CEMENT COMPANY.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Capital £20,000, in 40,000 shares of 10s. each, to be paid in full.—No further call, and no Deed to be signed.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN LUTWYCHE, Esq., East Mousley, Surrey.

JOHN BERTRAM ORDE, Esq., Westwood Hall, Northumberland.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN LUTWYCHE, Esq., East Mousley, Surrey.

JOHN BELL MUSCHAMP, Esq., Claremont House, Kensington.

ADAIR ANDREW DORIA, Esq., Old-square, Lincoln's-Inn.

JAMES VINT, Esq., Paper Mills, Gateshead; and Limehouse.

RICHARD FIELD, Esq., 34, Coleman-street, City.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Lombard-street.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—34, COLEMAN STREET, CITY.

In 10,000 parts, or shares.

THE DEVON TIN MINES, DARTMOOR, DEVONSHIRE.

On the "Cost-book Partnership," with large paid-up capital.

£1 per share to be paid on all shares subscribed for.

OFFICES OF THE MINES.—No. 26, NEW BRIDGE ST., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The mining sett is held direct from the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years.

The object of the present enterprise is to develop the mineral wealth in tin in the mining sett formerly known as the Old Brimpton's estate, and of which, together with an additional district in Dartmoor, a new lease has lately been obtained. The sett is bounded by rivers affording ample water power. Considerable mining operations have been already made on the sett, and machinery to carry large operations into effect has been erected, a portion of which is now at work.

To make this enterprise of a first-rate character, and to ensure efficient management, and, as far as possible, success in its operation, committees of management and finance have been elected by the shareholders at the general meeting on the 10th inst. The board of direction is held in London once a fortnight, and a meeting of the shareholders will take place every two months. A local committee will also be established, and it has been decided that a sum not less than £2500 shall form the basis of the actual capital. A large amount of the shares has been already subscribed for, and sums exceeding £3000, paid into the hands of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., bankers to the mines, London. Subscriptions for £2000 shares only, £1 per share, are now invited, and for which early written application is required.

For further particulars, copies of reports, surveys, and all other matters connected with the mines, apply to, or address by letter, to J. W. Arundell, Esq., the secretary and purser, at the offices of the mines, No. 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. Sharebrokers in London—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, and Messrs. Peppercorn and Company, Royal Exchange-buildings.

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINE, NEAR LEEK, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital, in 7500 shares.—Deposit, 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. HINKS, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brixton, London.

HENRY PARRISH, Esq., Moseley-road, Birmingham.

JOHN BRADBURY, Esq., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS—John Barker, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey;

W. C. Morgan, Esq., St. Endor, Cornwall.

BANKERS—Messrs. Attwells, Spooner, and Co., Birmingham.

MANAGING AGENT—Capt. William Bishop, Ipswich, near Cheshire, Staffordshire.

PURSER—Mr. T. Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-st., Birmingham.

OFFICES—ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM; and 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

This valuable and extensive sett, held at the moderate dues of 1-20th for the first two years, and 1-16th afterwards, under a lease for twenty-one years, is situated in a highly mineralised district, being about two miles from, and in the same strata as the celebrated Ecton Mine, the property of E. Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which yielded a profit of £30,000 per annum for a number of years. It extends from north to south upwards of 500 fathoms, and from east to west upwards of 300 fathoms. It contains six lodes, which have been opened out and found very productive. Upwards of £100,000 worth of ore was raised from them in the last working. They are all now in whole ground for a considerable distance, and some unexplored lodes have very recently been discovered to the west of these, cropping out at the surface. A "floatan" runs east and west throughout the sett, directly towards Ecton, and is connected with all the lodes in that mine. As the lodes at Mixon approached this floatan they were found more than ordinarily productive. They have been worked out on one side of this; and as at their points of disjunction they all proved rich, there is no reason to doubt but that, as is usual, they will be found equally rich on the other or south side. There is a caunter lode running about south-west and north-east, which intersects all the other lodes. Three shafts have been sunk, the south shaft 60 fms., the engine-shaft 55 fms., and the north shaft 50 fms.

It is believed that a considerable quantity of rich ground will be ready to take away as soon as the mine is drained and cleared of rubbish. The ores are mixed oxides and sulphures, the latter predominating in depth, yielding from 18 to 30 per cent. It is proposed to erect a steam-engine of sufficient power to drain the mine to at least double its present depth. The capital requisite to do this, and to put the works in full operation, is estimated at about £7500, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 7500 shares, to be paid for by a deposit, on application, of 5s. per share, and the balance by three equal quarterly instalments.

Prospects, with maps of the mine and sections of the underground workings, may be had, on application, to Messrs. Brunton and Son, sharebrokers, Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City, London; Messrs. Robertson and Paton, sharebrokers, No. 2, Royal Buildings, Liverpool; Messrs. Earp and Son, sharebrokers, Derby; T. E. Flint, Esq., sharebroker, Leeds; C. H. Birbeck, Esq., sharebroker, 45, High-street, Worcester; George Spilsbury, Esq., solicitor, Stafford; or the purser, Mr. Thomas Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham; to whom applications for shares must be made in the usual form.

WHEAL COCKE COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.

In 6400 shares.—Deposit 10s. per share.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Addis.

OFFICE, -3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

This valuable and extensive Mine

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—**NOTICE OF CALL.**—At the Third Quarterly General Meeting of the registered proprietors, held on Wednesday, the 2d March, 1853, a CALL OF TWO SHILLINGS per share was made, the call of ONE SHILLING per share, made on the 1st December, 1852, being ANNULLED; and such shareholders as have paid the same will receive credit for the amount on the new call. The holders of certificates are, therefore, requested to pay to the purser, at the Company's offices, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, the amount of such call, or balance on former call, on or before the 5th day of April next ensuing, and to bring their scrip certificates, to be exchanged for the purser's certificate of shares.

By order, R. J. BISDEE, Secretary and Purser,
5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, March 11, 1853.

BAT HOLES MINES.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held this day, JOHN HORTON, Esq., in the chair, The accounts made up, inclusive of Dec. cost, showing a balance of £1020 12s. 10d. against the adventurers, were produced, and was

Resolved.—That the same be passed, errors and omissions excepted, and that they be entered in the Cost and Transfer-books of this company.

The report from the mine, dated 13th March, having been read, the following resolutions were passed:—

That a call of 5s. per share on the 5000 shares in this company be made payable forthwith.

That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to separate from the Bat Holes Mine a portion of the sett now called Lower Bat Holes, lying east of a line to be determined by Frederick James, Esq., and Capt. Barrett.

That a new company be called the Hope Valley Mines Company, be formed, for the effective working of the above several portion called Lower Bat Holes, and that the same be divided into 5000 parts, or shares, and offered unto the shareholders (*pro rata*) in this company, on payment of £1 per share to the treasure of this company on or before the 1st April next; and that of the aggregate sum of £5000 so to be obtained, £1000 be paid to the credit of this company, in payment for the sett of Lower Bat Holes (or Hope Valley), and the remaining £1000 to be retained by the treasurer of this company as working capital for the new company.

That the rules and regulations read at this meeting be the rules and regulations for the future government of this company.

Salvador House, London, March 16, 1853.

OUND HILL MINES.—At a GENERAL MEETING held this day, WM. JAS. DUNSFORD, Esq., in the chair,

The report from the mine, dated 13th March, having been read, the following resolutions were passed:—

That the accounts now submitted, showing a balance in favour of the shareholders of £32 9s. 3d., be received, adopted, and entered in the Cost and Transfer-books.

That to provide for the contemplated expenditure for machinery, buildings, &c., a call of 8s. per share be made on the shareholders of this company, in two instalments of £s. each. The first instalment payable on or before April 25th, and the second instalment payable on or before the 25th June next; and that no shares be transferred unless the whole of this call be paid on the shares intended to be transferred.

That the agents be directed to erect forthwith the necessary buildings for the purpose of the mine, and a suitable engine whenever the same may be required.

That Mr. F. Jones be appointed the purser of this company at a monthly salary of £7 5s., to commence from 1st January last.

That the sum of £100 per annum be appropriated for London management, commencing from 1st January, 1853.—Salvador House, London, March 16, 1853.

LIVE MINING COMPANY.—At the ANNUAL MEETING of proprietors, held at the office this day, PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair,

It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the accounts now ready be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

That a call of 10s. per share be now made, payable forthwith.

That £100 per annum be paid as remuneration for the London management.

That Messrs. Field, Gay, Turner, Hallett, and Stainsby be the committee of management for the next three months.

That all transfers not brought in for registration within 14 days of the date will be returned.—Salvador House, Friday, March 16, 1853.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL MEETING of adventurers, held at the Company's offices, 70, King Williams-street, on Friday, March 11th, pursuant to notice from the Secretary,

WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair,

It was moved by Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Foster, and carried unanimously:—

That the consideration of the forfeiture of the shares not properly paid upon be postponed to the next usual bi-monthly meeting.

Moved by Mr. Carpenter, seconded by Mr. Harvey, and carried unanimously:—

That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the chairman, William Garner, Esq., for his impartiality in the chair.

WILLIAM LELEAN, Secretary.

INARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, adjourned from the 7th inst., will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 23d of March instant, at One o'clock precisely, to receive the accounts and balance-sheets, with the directors and auditors' reports, for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1852.

To elect two directors in the place of Alfred Wilson, Esq., chairman, and William Thorne, Esq., deputy-chairman, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible, and again offer themselves for re-election; also to elect two auditors for the ensuing year. To confirm the election of John Addis, Esq., as director, in the place of Thomas Field, Esq., resigned.

Immediately after the business of the half-yearly general meeting has been transacted, an extraordinary general meeting will be held at the same place.

To take into consideration the expediency of increasing the capital of the company by the creation of new shares, under the power that behalf contained in the Deed of Settlement, with a view to the more extensive and economic working of the mines, and the transit of the produce to the shipping port.

Also to consider the propriety of altering and amending the 12th clause of the Deed of Settlement, by providing for the holding the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders at any time during the months of March and September, instead of limiting such meetings to the first week in those months. By order of the Board,

Offices, No. 2, New Broad-street, London, March 9, 1853. G. EATON, Sec.

N.B.—The transfer books will be closed for the dividend from April 4 to April 11.

NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 11th inst.,

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq., in the chair,—

The following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting do confirm and adopt the Directors' Report, presented this day to the proprietors, and the accounts and balance-sheet of the company, as certified by the auditor.

That Rowan Ronald and George Knight Husley, Esqrs., be re-elected directors of the company.

That the sum of ten guineas be presented to Frederick Hindmarsh, Esq., for his services in auditing the company's accounts.

That Frederick Hindmarsh and John Betts Illidge, Esqrs., be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

That the directors be empowered to appropriate 1000 free shares to Dr. Gonzalez, should they be of opinion, at the close of the year for which his services were engaged, that, from his zeal and influence, ample benefit has resulted to the interests of the company.

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman and directors of the company for the judicious management of its affairs, and that the sum of £1000 be placed at the disposal of the Board for the services of the directors during the ensuing year.

By order of the Board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Sec.

NOVA SCOTIA MINING AND COPPER SMELTING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the DEED OF SETTLEMENT will be FOR SIGNATURE at the offices of the Company, on Monday the 21st, Tuesday the 22d, Wednesday the 23d, and Thursday the 24th inst.; and that the BANKERS' RECEIPTS may be EXCHANGED for SCRIP CERTIFICATES on either of the days above-mentioned, between the hours of Eleven and Four o'clock.

By order, J. NICHOLSON, Secretary pro tem.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—21, MOORGATE-STREET.

The Committee of Management have much pleasure in informing the shareholders that their DESPATCHES, just RECEIVED by the *Sydney*, dated 28th of November, bring very favourable accounts of the proceedings of the mining party on the Louis Creek, under the superintendence of E. P. Colquhoun, Esq. The cutting and blasting necessary for the tunnel, which is to turn the bed of the river, was progressing rapidly.

Mr. Hodgson, the company's assay master, writes as follows:—

Nov. 29, 1852.—My inspection of the localities wherein our present operations are being carried on allows me to join my opinion to that of Mr. Colquhoun, as to the eligibility of the site chosen for the commencement of our labours, and I have most sanguine expectations regarding the result. The exterior of the rock presents a hard face of schistose stone, composed principally of a clay-slate, mixed, I think, with mica-schist, and evidently metamorphic in its character.

Mr. E. P. Colquhoun writes as follows:—

Sofala, Nov. 22, 1852.—I have the honour to inform you that this was the day fixed for marking and measuring the claims on Lucky Point, and beg to submit to you the result of the day's proceedings. We are now possessed of 240 ft. frontage on the point, by purchase; these claims are situated upon the best portion of the point. We have also 125 ft. belonging to Messrs. Hardy and Blakelock, which we claim at one quarter of the produce. These claims are also well situated, some of Mr. Hardy's being contiguous to those of Mr. W. A. D. which produced from a cutting in the bank a ton of gold to the value of £6000. These claims extend from bank to bank, a distance of 240 ft.; on the average, taking the narrowest and widest parts, the variation is not considerable. I was induced to purchase 80 ft. to-day, to add to that which I reported to you to have purchased; I was induced to do so by the lowness of price, and the situation of the claims.

I have further to report that the claims on Mr. Hardy's Sheep Station are immediately below the opening of the tunnel on the west side, and which I engaged with him to work on the same term as the others, are now in a condition to be worked. The race which has been cut has turned out far better than I anticipated, and renders the upper part of the claims workable; whether it will be equally successful with the lower part extending to the bed of the river, I cannot yet say. The men are now in good health, and a very good disposition remains among them.

In noticing the verdict which had been obtained against the commissioner by Mr. Rickard, the late mining captain, who had been discharged for misconduct and breach of engagement, the committee have to state that the local solicitor reports that this verdict being in direct contradiction to the evidence given, as well as the judge's charge, a new trial has been moved for.

It appears from the latest official return, that our commissioner had begun to receive gold from the Meero district.

The committee have pleasure in remarking that the official reports speak of a continued good yield of gold from Bradwood.

The notice of the application by the company's solicitor for a local charter appears in the *Sydney* paper of November last.

By order of the Committee, H. A. DRAKE, Sec.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS
DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th of May and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th of May and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton. SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

100

M. R. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 13½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.

4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Dowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

TO MASTER BRICK-MAKERS, BUILDERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

CARR'S PATENT DESIDERATUM BRICK MACHINE.—This

MACHINE has now been shown in WORK to many practical men, well acquainted with all the conditions necessary to be fulfilled to constitute the long-looked-for desideratum in the brick and building trades, and their unanimous verdict is that the object has been attained. The machine is fed with ANY KIND OF CLAY, rough from the bank, and at ONE OPERATION perfect FACING BRICKS, solid or hollow, are produced at the rate of from ONE to THREE THOUSAND per hour, and in so dry a state as to stand six or nine high in stacks when delivered by the machine. The power required will be from 10 to 15-horse.

The patentee furnishes an engine suited to this particular work. For price and further particulars apply (pre-paid) to CHARLES JOHN CARR, Belper, near Derby,

Where the first machine may be seen at work on Monday and Tuesday next, the 21st and 22d inst., after that it will be taken down and erected in a brick-yard in an adjoining county, to which it is sold.

100

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; MANUFACTURERS OF PATTISON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED A MANUFACTORY of PATTISON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD WITHOUT DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTISON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxides of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to suppose that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior. Its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100; that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flattening and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

LONDON.—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Saxe-lane.

Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Douglas.

LEEDS.—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. John Young.

DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL.—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.

EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. William Bailey, Jun., Green-side-place, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.

DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND.—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

BELFAST.—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

100

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING OF TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

N.B.—An engraving of the machines, with descriptive letter-press, will appear in the *Mining Journal* almost

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
3126 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£19 1/2	19 ex div	26 9 0	£2 13 0	March, 1853.
1248 Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	3	—	0 7 6	0 5 0	Jan., 1851.
2000 Anglesey Coal Company	4	4 1/2	—	0 10 0	0 2 0	Nov., 1852.
1624 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	11 0 6	0 6 6	Feb., 1853.
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4 7 0	0 5 0	Feb., 1853.
5000 Black Crag (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	3	5	4 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	Nov., 1851.
64 Bowesall Downs (tin), St. Just	120	750	9 0	—	—	May, 1849.
100 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182 1/2	810	483 10 0	13 0 0	Feb., 1853.	
1000 Bryntall, Llandioedd, Montgomeryshire	7	7	6 6 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0	June, 1851.
3000 Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 12s	3 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2	1 8 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1847.
1000 Carr Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	78	216 0 0	2 0 0	—	March, 1853.
128 Camborne (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	60	60 65	—	—	
256 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	125	23 0 0	3 0 0	—	Feb., 1853.
2510 Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	13 1/2	31 1/2	3 3 1/2	—	—	
128 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210	15 0 0	5 0 0	Dec., 1852.	
4024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	460	465	304 0 0	9 10 0	Jan., 1853.
672 Ding-Dong (tin), Galval	5	6	55 0 0	—	1850.	
180 Doloeath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	110	100 105	855 14 0	—	1847.
2500 Dore Wall (tin, copper), Calstock	7 1/2	9 1/2	—	0 5 0	Jan., 1852.	
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	110	4 0 0	2 0 0	Jan., 1853.	
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	21 1/2	150	233 0 0	—	1843.	
94 East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	12 1/2	65	540 0 0	—	—	
128 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	200	220 0 0	10 0 0	March, 1853.	
300 Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	7 1/2	1 4 0	0 12 0	Aug., 1852.	
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	30	—	—	—	
3715 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1 1/2	5 1/2	0 17 5	0 1 8	Dec., 1852.	
2000 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20	22 0 0	—	—	
1024 Gonamona (copper), St. Cleer	12 1/2	14	15	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec., 1852.
96 Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200	353 6 8	—	Jan., 1851.	
5000 Great Onslow Consols, Camelot	1 1/2	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1852.	
13730 Great Polgoon (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 0	Oct., 1851.	
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	168	170	156 10 0	7 10 0	Feb., 1853.
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	20	19 20	0 7 6	0 2 6	Aug., 1851.
1000 Holmboe (lead, copper), Callington	24	21	—	—	Feb., 1844.	
2000 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	—	3 3 0	0 5 0	Sept., 1852.
76 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31 1/2	31 1/2	224 0 0	10 0 0	March, 1853.	
786 Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4 1/2	0 13 0	0 10 0	Dec., 1852.	
1000 Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	10	2 0 0	0 10 0	Aug., 1851.	
180 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	15 1/2	1036 0 0	2 0 0	Feb., 1852.	
1000 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	1000	745 0 0	45 0 0	Dec., 1852.	
5000 Merlby (lead), Flint	150	175	10 0 0	10 0 0	Oct., 1851.	
2000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	18 1/2	18 17 1/2	8 1 0	7 0 0	Dec., 1852.
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	31 1/2	315 0 0	263 0 0	7 10 0	Dec., 1852.
140 North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	180	240 10 0	3 0 0	Jan., 1853.	
6000 North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	—	11 1/2	10 1/2 12 1/2	1 1 1 0	0 5 0	March, 1853.
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	20	19 20	22 16 0	0 15 0	March, 1853.
1160 Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranporth	21 1/2	40	2 10 0	0 15 0	March, 1853.	
200 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	750	240 0 0	10 0 0	Dec., 1852.	
1000 Polberro (tin, St. Agnes)	13	13	—	4 3 0 0	0 1 0	Dec., 1852.
560 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	23	19 9 6	0 15 0	Feb., 1853.	
1948 Rile Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	21 1/2	—	0 8 0	4 4 0	Jan., 1853.
23200 Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shropshire	1	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 10 8	—	July, 1852.
236 South Cadran (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	22 1/2	245 250	267 10 0	2 10 0	Jan., 1853.
9000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beaford	4 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 8	9 13 0	0 5 0	Feb., 1853.
256 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	250	250 0 0	61 0 0	0 5 0	Feb., 1853.
248 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	260	204 185	217 15 0	6 0 0	March, 1853.
1024 Speare Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	7 11 0	0 10 0	Dec., 1852.
1624 St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3 1/2	7 1/2	7 7 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6	April, 1852.
51 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	880 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	Feb., 1853.
1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	16	7 1/2	9 11 0	10 0 0	—	
9600 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beaford	4 1/2	5	4 1/2 5	4 11 0	2 0 0	Feb., 1853.
6000 Timroff (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12	11 1/2	6 18 6	0 10 0	Feb., 1853.
312 Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	2 1/2	25	251 0 0	15 12 6	0 1 0	Feb., 1853.
3000 Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2	1 3 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct., 1847.
96 Tresevean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	280	200 0 0	—	—	
120 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	14	402 10 0	—	—	April, 1851.
120 Trickey and Barrister (copper), Gwennap	130	90	295 10 0	2 10 0	Jan., 1853.	
100 Trumpet Consols (tin, near Helston	95	135	25 0 0	5 0 0	Dec., 1852.	
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	410	395 400	23 13 0	10 0 0	Jan., 1853.
1024 Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	7 1/2	8	2 2 6	0 5 0	March, 1851.	
236 West Cadran (copper), Liskeard	20	350	330 0 0	206 5 0	0 5 0	Feb., 1853.
1024 West Providence (tin, St. Erth)	5	57 1/2	55 56	15 10 0	2 0 0	Dec., 1852.
236 Wheat Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	600	610 615	370 0 0	20 0 0	Feb., 1853.
236 Wheat Brewer (copper), Gwennap	5	25	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	—
236 Wheat Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	130	—	1 8 2	0 2 0	Dec., 1852.
420 Wheat Lamouth and Adams United	4 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 6 0	0 2 0	Dec., 1852.
100 Wheat Friendly (tin, St. Agnes)	70	10	—	5 0 0	0 0 0	1850.
128 Wheat Friendship (copper), Devon	129	112 1/2	125	249 10 0	10 0 0	Jan., 1853.
5000 Wheat Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4 1/2	4 1	1 5 0	0 5 0	Sept., 1852.
236 Wheat Jane (silver-lead), Kew	nil	20	—	2 10 0	1 0 0	Dec., 1852.
439 Wheat Lovell (tin), Wenvord	33	48	—	17 10 0	2 10 0	Oct., 1852.
512 Wheat Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117	196 0 0	2 10 0	May, 1852.	
512 Wheat Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	45	45 45	25 5 0	1 0 0	Sept., 1852.
6000 Wheat Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	85 3 0	12 10 0	Feb., 1853.	
240 Wheat Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	54	40 10 0	5 0 0	Sept., 1852.	
198 Wheat Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	190	227 10 0	4 0 0	Dec., 1852.	
320 Wheat Trelewany (silver-lead), Liskeard	87 1/2	62	62 65	29 10 0	3 0 0	Jan., 1853.
1024 Wheat Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinnar	9 1/2	27	281 1/2	9 5 0	0 10 0	Dec., 1852.
5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	49 1/2	50 ex div	19 18 0	1 3 0	Feb., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 10 0	0 10 0	Dec., 1852.
72000 Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov., 1852.
10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	47 1/2	56 6	34 17 6	—	Dec., 1844.
2454 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	17 1/2	138 150	125 0 0	5 0	Sept., 1852.
12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	46 1/2	48	56 12 0	3 0 0	Jan., 1853.
20000 Copioplo Mining Company (copper), Chile	14	6 1/2	6 1/2	3 18 0	0 3 0	Oct., 1851.
20000 General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	29	18	18 1/2	7 10 0	0 5 0	